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ALTERNATIVE EXERCISES

FOR

High School French Grammar

FRASER and SQUAIR

TORONTO
THE COPP CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED

Marietta Styles
Form IV A.
S. A. B. L. 2.

ALTERNATIVE EXERCISES

FOR

FRASER AND SQUAIR'S

High School French Grammar

PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS

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Toronto, Ontario.

PREFATORY NOTE

THESE alternative exercises have been prepared at the request of many teachers who desire to vary the work of their classes from year to year. They will also, it is hoped, meet the wants of teachers who feel the need of additional material for practice on any particular part of the grammar, or for the purpose of occasional review or examination.

The lettering of the subdivisions of the exercises is carried out independently of the lettering of exercises in the book proper.

The numbering of the exercises, however, corresponds to the numbering of the Lessons, each to each.

Almost every exercise contains a subdivision for special oral practice, containing in briefest form many important points in grammar and elementary idioms. It is important that these oral exercises should be frequently repeated and committed to memory.

ALTERNATIVE EXERCISES

EXERCISE I

A. 1. A brother. 2. A sister. 3. A window, a door. 4. One pencil. 5. One pen. 6. A book and a table. 7. A school. 8. A chair and (a) table. 9. A pen and (a) pencil. 10. One chair.

EXERCISE II

A. 1. The man and (the) woman. 2. The classroom. 3. The paper and (the) pens. 4. An uncle. 5. An aunt. 6. The pen and (the) ink. 7. The chalk. 8. The chairs and (the) boxes. 9. A teacher and (a) pupil (*m*.). 10. The doors and (the) windows.

B. 1. A brother and (a) sister. 2. The pens, (the) ink and (the) paper. 3. The teachers and the schools. 4. The chalk and the pencils. 5. The men and women. 6. The schools and the pupils. 7. The uncles and aunts. 8. The pens and ink. 9. One school. 10. One book and one pen. 11. A man and a woman. 12. The boxes, tables and chairs.

EXERCISE III

A. 1. We have three keys. 2. Mary has two pencils. 3. John has the pen and the ink. 4. The pupils have four books. 5. The classroom has two doors. 6. The man has two boxes. 7. We have an aunt and an uncle. 8. I have four pens in a box. 9. The man has two chairs and four tables. 10. You have a brother and sister.

B. 1. You have three books and I have also three books. 2. The men have the keys and also the pens. 3. We have the pencils and chalk. 4. The teacher has four pupils. 5. He has two books on the table. 6. We have the books and chairs. 7. The women have the books and paper. 8. The pupils have two teachers. 9. The man and woman have the pens and ink. 10. You have one book and I have two books. 11. The classroom has four windows.

EXERCISE IV

A. 1. The grammar is on the table. 2. The women are together in front of the door. 3. John is behind the tree. 4. The dictionary is on the chair. 5. The paper is under the table. 6. John and Mary have two pencils in a box. 7. The teacher is with the pupils in the classroom. 8. The men and women are together in the garden. 9. The uncle has the pens and ink. 10. The trees are in the yard behind the school. 11. The pupils are under the trees.

B. 1. I have one pen and one pencil. 2. They are together in a box. 3. We are in the yard with the men. 4. The pupils have the grammars and the women have the keys. 5. The tables and boxes are in the classroom. 6. The chalk is in the box under the table. 7. We have the books and paper. 8. The ink is with the pens on the table. 9. You are behind the door. 10. We are in front of the window. 11. We have three sisters and a brother.

EXERCISE V

A. 1. What have you in the box? 2. We have pencils in the box. 3. Where is Mary now? 4. She is in the classroom. 5. Where are the children? 6. They are under the tree in the garden. 7. Where are the gentleman's gloves? 8. They are on the table. 9. Who is with the children? 10. The lady is with the children. 11. The father and mother have the books. 12. I have the gentleman's cane.

B. 1. Have you the books here? 2. They are there on the table. 3. Has Mary John's gloves? 4. No, sir, they are in the box. 5. Have you the pupils' ink? 6. Yes, madam, it is here on the table. 7. Where is the gentleman's cane? 8. It is there under the table. 9. Where are we now? 10. We are in the garden behind the school. 11. The father and mother are together in the yard. 12. The lady and gentleman are with the children.

EXERCISE VI

A. 1. Is Mary at home to-day? 2. She is not at home, she is at school. 3. The women are in town and the men are in the country. 4. The children are at church. 5. Where is the gentleman's house? 6. It is yonder behind the church. 7. We haven't the lady's gloves.

8. Mary hasn't the teacher's book. 9. The children aren't in the classroom. 10. Who is behind the door? 11. I am not behind the door. 12. The uncle and aunt are not at church now.

B. 1. Where are you? 2. We are with the men. 3. The children have three books. 4. The men and women are not yet here. 5. Have you the pupil's paper? 6. No, sir, it is not here. 7. What have you in the box? 8. I have the books and pens. 9. The brother is at home, but the sister is not at home. 10. Haven't the children the mother's books? 11. The mother's books are not here. 12. A lady and gentleman are at the door.

EXERCISE VII

A. 1. Is the little boy not diligent? 2. No, sir, he is not very diligent. 3. Hasn't the little girl a pretty book? 4. Yes, sir, and she has also a pretty box. 5. Isn't Mary tall? 6. Yes, sir, and John is tall also. 7. I (*m.*) am glad, are you (*f.*) not glad also? 8. We (*m.*) are not glad. 9. Why are the children not here to-day? 10. They are at school.

B. 1. Is the uncle not rich? 2. He is not rich, he is poor. 3. The men are poor, but very industrious. 4. The father is very strong. 5. Mary is tall and strong. 6. Where are Mary's gloves? 7. The little boy has the gloves. 8. Hasn't Mr. Leduc a large house? 9. No, sir, Mr. Leduc's house is not large, it is small but pretty. 10. The father and mother are industrious and rich. 11. The uncle and aunt are not satisfied. 12. Mary's little box is not on the table.

EXERCISES I–VII (Review)

A. 1. Where are the gentleman's gloves? 2. They are on the chair in front of the window. 3. Who has the grammar and dictionary? 4. I have the grammar, but I haven't the dictionary. 5. Where are the lady and gentleman? 6. They are not here, they are together in the garden. 7. Is the chair not behind the table? 8. No, sir, it is behind the door. 9. The poor woman has a little girl. 10. The little boy has a big sister.

B. 1. The little children's books are in the classroom. 2. The tables in (*de*) the classroom are large. 3. The pupils' books are on

the tables. 4. Have you not the teacher's pens and paper? 5. We have the pens, but we haven't the paper. 6. The children are yonder under the tree and the mother is in the house. 7. Are the men not in the fields to-day? 8. They are not in the fields, they are in the town. 9. Are the women at church? 10. They are at church and the children are at school.

C. 1. The little boys are not in the garden. 2. The lady has a pretty little girl. 3. The little girls are very diligent. 4. Are you not glad, madam? 5. I am very glad. 6. Why are the little boys not at school to-day? 7. They are in the country. 8. The men are not rich, but they are not very poor. 9. Are the children not yet home? 10. No, sir, they are at school.

D. 1. The little boy is not very diligent. 2. The church is yonder behind the trees. 3. The school is in the village. 4. The gentleman is not tall, but the lady is tall. 5. The teacher's house is large. 6. Are we not diligent? 7. You are diligent. 8. What have you in the big box? 9. We have the paper and pens in the box. 10. The school windows are small but pretty.

EXERCISE VIII

A. 1. My cousins are not here. 2. They are yonder with their friends. 3. Is your house beside the church? 4. Our house is not beside the church. 5. It is behind the village. 6. Where are the other children? 7. They are at home. 8. Your house and our house are almost alike. 9. Our friends have their relations here to-day. 10. Mr. Ribot's house has ten rooms. 11. My father's sister is my aunt. 12. Clara and her brother are not here now.

B. 1. Whose brother are you? 2. I am John's brother. 3. John and Charles have not the same friends. 4. Our friends' house is in the country. 5. Mary's other little box is very pretty. 6. Our relatives are not yet here. 7. They are with our friends in the country. 8. We have eleven rooms in our house. 9. The two boxes are almost alike. 10. The pencils are not alike. 11. My other gloves are yonder on the table. 12. My cousin is beside his sister yonder under the tree.

EXERCISE IX

A. Translate orally:[1] 1. Here is my ink, your (thy) ink, his ink, their ink; here it is, there it is, it is here; I have it, you have it. 2. Who has the pencils? I haven't them; haven't you them? we haven't them; John hasn't them, he hasn't them. 3. Have you my other box, his other box, his other boxes, their other boxes?

B. 1. There is our carriage; there it is at the door. 2. Is Louis ready? 3. Is Clara ready? 4. No, sir, they are not yet ready. 5. Where is your hat, Clara? 6. Here it is; I have it. 7. Louis, have you your overcoat? 8. I haven't it. 9. There it is yonder on a chair. 10. Have you your gloves, Clara? 11. Yes, sir, I have them in my pocket. 12. Have we all our things now? 13. Papa hasn't his glasses yet. 14. Here they are on the table. 15. He has them now. 16. Then we are ready for our drive. 17. Is the coachman ready? 18. Yes, sir, there he is beside the carriage.

C. 1. Are your books here? 2. No, sir, my little sister has them. 3. Where has she them? 4. She has them at school to-day. 5. There is my other pen; there it is. 6. Mary's pencils are in her box; here they are. 7. The teacher's cane is behind the door; there it is. 8. Who has my grammar? 9. Haven't you it? 10. I haven't it. 11. John hasn't it. 12. Where is it then? 13. Here it is under another book. 14. I have it now.

EXERCISE X

A. Translate orally: 1. Do you (*tu*) work? 2. I do not work. 3. We are listening. 4. Are they listening? 5. John listens. 6. Mary is not listening. 7. We amuse them. 8. They amuse us. 9. Where do you play? 10. We play in the yard. 11. What are you looking at? 12. We are looking at the children. 13. We speak to them. 14. We give them our books. 15. He shouts. 16. We do not shout.

B. 1. Do not the children play at school? 2. Yes, they play and shout a great deal. 3. Do the pupils listen to the teacher? 4. Yes, they listen to her. 5. Does she explain the lesson to them? 6. She is explaining the lesson to them now. 7. Do you give them

[1] For the employment of the oral exercises, see Prefatory Note.

their exercise books? 8. No, I give them the pictures. 9. Here are the pretty pictures. 10. I am explaining them to the pupils. 11. What are the little boys looking at? 12. They are looking at the men. 13. The men are working in the field. 14. The little girls are playing in the yard. 15. We listen to our father. 16. We speak to him. 17. We look at him.

C. 1. Have you your gloves? 2. Yes, I have them in my pocket. 3. Here are my gloves. 4. Are we ready for our walk? 5. We are not ready yet. 6. My gloves are here, your gloves are there. 7. Who is shouting in the yard? 8. My brother is shouting. 9. Another boy is shouting too. 10. Do you work a great deal? 11. We do not work much. 12. We play a great deal. 13. The little boys amuse the men a great deal. 14. Where are the little girls playing? 15. They are playing in the classroom. 16. Where are the grammars and dictionaries? 17. They are not here, they are yonder under the table.

EXERCISE XI

A. Translate orally: 1. I seek him; he seeks me; they seek it (*m.*). 2. Who is looking for us; . . .[1] for them (*m.*); . . . for them (*f.*); . . . for you; . . . for you (thee)? 3. He is speaking to them; . . . to me; . . . to him; . . . to her. 4. Are they speaking to us; . . . to you; . . . to them (*f.*); . . . to you (thee)? 5. I amuse myself; she amuses herself; they amuse themselves; you amuse yourself; you amuse yourselves; we amuse ourselves.

B. 1. Who is looking for me? 2. The maid is looking for you. 3. She is bringing you the letters. 4. The postman leaves them in the box or on the table at the door. 5. The maid gives us our letters. 6. Sometimes she leaves them on our table. 7. My father always thanks her when she brings him his letters. 8. My cousin lends me her books; she is very kind. 9. I often lend her my books too.

C. 1. Who goes with you (thee) to school? 2. John and Charles go with me to school almost always. 3. We amuse ourselves in the yard behind the school. 4. The little boy is amusing himself with

[1] Supply the words from the phrase at the beginning of the sentence and translate them each time.

(*de*) the pictures. 5. They amuse him [very] much. 6. My cousins are amusing themselves to-day in the fields. 7. At school the teacher shows us the map. 8. The children look at it and he explains the lesson to them. 9. When we meet our teacher we bow to him. 10. He bows to us when he meets us.

EXERCISE XII

A. Translate orally: 1. I have chalk. 2. Have you any chalk? 3. We like meat. 4. You like apples. 5. They like apples and pears. 6. Do you speak French? 7. Does he speak French? 8. Do you like reading? 9. We do not like reading. 10. We give them apples. 11. They give us books. 12. We have pens and ink. 13. You have chalk and I have paper.

B. 1. We have amusements at home. 2. Have you any money in your pocket? 3. I have marbles in my pockets. 4. My brother has marbles also. 5. At school we study our lessons. 6. My sisters speak languages easily. 7. Do you like French? — We like it very much. 8. My brothers are studying history and geography. 9. The little girls like apples and pears. 10. The little boys are playing with their tops. 11. Men like meat. 12. Little children like pictures.

C. 1. Little boys do not like reading. 2. They like marbles and tops. 3. Don't you like French? 4. Yes, I like it very much. 5. What do your sisters study at school? 6. At school they study French, history, and geography. 7. Do pictures not amuse children? 8. Pictures and books amuse them. 9. I am lending my exercise book to my brother. 10. What are you looking for? 11. I am looking for my top. 12. Who brings you your letters? 13. The postman brings us our letters. 14. The children amuse themselves in the garden.

EXERCISES I–XII (Review)

A. 1. Do you play with tops and marbles? 2. We do. 3. Where are the men to-day? 4. They are working yonder in the fields. 5. Where are the women? 6. The women are at home. 7. They are working too. 8. When we meet the men we salute them. 9. They are very industrious. 10. When the teacher shows

us pictures we thank her. 11. We give our cousins (*m.*) apples and pears. 12. They lend us pens and ink. 13. The boys go with the men to the field. 14. The girls are at home with their mother.

B. 1. He strikes me. 2. Do you strike him? 3. I do not. 4. I do not leave my books at home. 5. I take them to school. 6. Do you like geography? 7. I like geography and history. 8. I study them at school. 9. When I am studying geography I look at the map. 10. The teacher shows me where the towns are. 11. Have you your exercise books to-day? 12. No, the teacher has them. 13. Where are your things now? 14. They are yonder on the table.

EXERCISE XIII

A. Translate orally: 1. Three pounds of tea. 2. A great deal of meat. 3. Ten bags of apples. 4. Enough money. 5. Most children. 6. Many relatives. 7. Some more money. 8. He has some. 9. They haven't any. 10. We have some more. 11. I don't want any. 12. I have some yet. 13. Have you any pencils? 14. I have ten. 15. You have a great many.

B. 1. To-day we are picking up apples in our orchard. 2. We find apples under the trees. 3. The apples fall in autumn when the wind blows. 4. We have ten sacks of them now. 5. We give [away] some to our relatives. 6. They live in the town. 7. We have enough apples. 8. They haven't (= haven't enough of them). 9. We are giving some to our friends in (*de la*) town too. 10. Do you want any? 11. I don't; I have enough in my orchard. 12. How many have you? 13. I have three or four sacks. 14. Mr. Ribot has a hundred; he has a big orchard. 15. There is his orchard over there.

C. 1. How many rooms has your house? 2. It has ten. 3. Our house has eleven. 4. My father has a great many relatives in the country. 5. We have few relatives in the city. 6. Has Louis any ink? 7. He hasn't any here. 8. I have some, and here is some more on the table. 9. I want some tea; do you want any? 10. No, sir, I don't want any. 11. I have some yet. 12. We have enough money; we are rich. 13. They haven't enough; they are poor. 14. Do children like apples? 15. They do; most

children like them. 16. Have you many lessons to-day? 17. We haven't many; we have very few to-day. 18. We are glad of it.

EXERCISE XIV

A. Translate orally: 1. A box of pens. 2. A sack of apples. 3. We have no books. 4. They have pretty flowers. 5. Have you any bread? 6. We have none. 7. There are big trees in the court. 8. Are there any? 9. There are none. 10. The pupils have neither pens nor ink. 11. We are without gloves. 12. Do you study your French lesson? 13. No bread; much bread. 14. Is there any? 15. There is some. 16. There is a great deal. 17. Little children. 18. Pretty books.

B. 1. The cows are already cropping the grass. 2. The flowers are growing in the fields. 3. There is neither ice nor snow. 4. Everywhere there is joy. 5. Spring is here now. 6. The south wind is blowing. 7. The fields are green and the sheep are cropping the grass. 8. The trees are not yet green. 9. Nearly everywhere there are flowers. 10. There are some in the orchard trees. 11. Men are happy everywhere. 12. Even without money and friends they are happy. 13. Children like pretty flowers. 14. We give them some; we give them many.

C. 1. Sometimes we have pretty flowers. 2. To-day we have not any. 3. There are already some in the fields. 4. Do you like them? 5. We like them very much. 6. Is there any snow in the spring? 7. Sometimes there is. 8. There is a little now. 9. The south wind is blowing. 10. There are many squirrels in the trees. 11. They are playing and the children are looking at them. 12. Children and squirrels like beechnuts. 13. My brother is picking some up now. 14. He gives some to our cousins. 15. How many apples have you? 16. I have two and I want some more.

EXERCISE XV

A. Translate orally: 1. Small birds. 2. Large birds. 3. Large black horses. 4. Beautiful blue eyes. 5. Silk gloves. 6. A straw hat. 7. Straw hats. 8. The big trees of the woods. 9. Ripe pears. 10. Green leaves. 11. The pretty little animals. 12. Fine apple trees. 13. The green and tender grass. (For sentences

14 to 24, see §§ 32, 33.) 14. Old books. 15. Men are equal. 16. The heavens are blue. 17. Pretty toys. 18. Fine games. 19. New books. 20. New overcoats. 21. Fine cabbages. 22. Big noses. 23. Great works. 24. Happy children.

B. 1. Children find many interesting amusements in the woods. 2. There are four beautiful children. 3. They are playing together under the big trees. 4. The green foliage of the woods is very fine. 5. The little animals of the woods amuse the children very much. 6. The birds and squirrels are very interesting. 7. The two little girls are listening now to the singing of the birds. 8. In the fields behind the woods there are some horses. 9. The horses are big and black. 10. How many of them are there? 11. There are four. 12. They are very handsome animals. 13. Most men like fine horses. 14. Horses like the tender grass. 15. Is there much grass in the fields now? 16. There is. 17. It is very abundant.

C. 1. In summer we have straw hats. 2. My father has two black silk hats. 3. The apple trees are laden with ripe apples. 4. There are no ripe pears yet. 5. They are still very small. 6. Do you like cherries and strawberries? 7. I like them very much. 8. Here are some ripe cherries. 9. Where do the squirrels and the other little animals live? 10. They live in the big trees of the woods. 11. My sister's eyes are blue. 12. My cousin has large black eyes. 13. What are you listening to? 14. I am listening to the sound of the wind. 15. It is blowing in the foliage of the tall trees.

EXERCISE XVI

A. Translate orally: 1. Fine horses. 2. Little apples. 3. Silk hats. 4. Yellow pears. 5. Ripe apples. 6. An old man. 7. Two old women. 8. A fine tree. 9. Fine trees. 10. Happy children. 11. The snow is white. 12. Yellow straw. 13. Green leaves. 14. Black eyes. 15. A little bird. 16. Little birds.

B. 1. The branches of the trees are bare. 2. In winter there are no green leaves. 3. Sometimes there are yellow ones. 4. The white flakes are falling. 5. There are no apples in the orchard. 6. There are some in the cellar. 7. The men are cutting down the trees. 8. They have a sleigh and two white horses. 9. They bring

the wood home with the sleigh. 10. They have a great deal of wood. 11. We have not much (of it). 12. Sometimes in winter there is a great deal of snow.

C. 1. The postman brings us long letters. 2. We give him some red apples. 3. Their house is very old. 4. The children are looking at the little birds. 5. They listen to them also. 6. The birds are very interesting. 7. The squirrels are playing in the apple trees. 8. Your uncle is a fine-looking man. 9. Has your uncle much money? 10. He has not much. 11. I like the sounds of the woods. 12. There are many interesting animals in the fields and woods.

EXERCISE XVII

A. Translate orally: 1. It's a fine tree. 2. These are fine trees. 3. That's John and his friend. 4. The letter he gives me. 5. The flowers which I want. 6. The lady who wants the flowers. 7. The man whom I am looking for. 8. The man who is looking for me. 9. These are old houses. 10. This is a strong man. 11. These are strong men. 12. These are pretty flowers. 13. The pens which are on the table. 14. Who (*two ways*) picks up the apples? 15. What (*two ways*) are you bringing me? 16. The friends who live here. 17. The amusements which we like. 18. What interests you here? 19. What is there yonder? 20. Whom (*two ways*) is she looking for?

B. 1. The white flowers are beautiful. 2. They are very beautiful flowers. 3. Who (*two ways*) goes with you to school? 4. It is my little friend, George Leduc, who goes with me. 5. His brother Charles goes with us too. 6. They are friends who live near my father's house. 7. The trees which are in front of the school are very big. 8. They are very big trees. 9. It is the teacher who explains the lesson which is on the blackboard. 10. Those are the pupils who are listening to him. 11. It isn't a very difficult lesson. 12. It is a lesson in (*de*) history and it is very interesting. 13. We like the lessons which interest us. 14. What is amusing the children now? 15. It is the pictures they are looking at in the big book. 16. What (*two ways*) are you looking at over there? 17. We are looking at the squirrels playing (which play) in the trees.

C. 1. Who (*two ways*) is knocking at the door? 2. It is some friends of Mr. Dupont who are looking for him. 3. It isn't Mr. Dupont who lives here. 4. Who is it then? 5. It's Mr. Ribot who lives in this house. 6. Who is the lady speaking (who speaks) to your aunt? 7. That is Mrs. Lafarge; she is an old lady, but she is still strong and active. 8. What is the maid bringing to your sisters? 9. She is bringing them their letters. 10. Here are some also for my uncle. 11. Is it a dictionary or a grammar you want? 12. It's a grammar; here is one beside the dictionary. 13. The lessons we have to-day are not easy. 14. They are very long lessons, and very difficult. 15. There is the new postman. 16. He is a man that my father doesn't like; he is not very amiable.

EXERCISE XVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. Every man. 2. Every woman. 3. All men. 4. All women. 5. Everybody. 6. We are all here. 7. All day long. 8. Every day. 9. People look at me. 10. The flowers are pretty. 11. We admire them all. 12. People are talking of you. 13. People do not listen to us. 14. French is spoken [here].

B. 1. People admire good pictures. 2. We have several in our parlour. 3. Two of our pictures represent landscapes. 4. In one there are pine trees and groups of children. 5. The children are dancing. 6. They seem very merry and lively. 7. In another picture there is a winter landscape. 8. We (*on*) notice in it several children who are skating. 9. We see in it also children who amuse themselves with their sleighs. 10. Everything (which is) in it is very lively. 11. Both pictures have great merit. 12. We have other pictures which represent cows and sheep. 13. All the animals in them seem very happy and quiet. 14. We like them all, especially the winter landscapes.

C. 1. When the south wind blows, the flowers grow. 2. The trees and the fields are green. 3. We like snow and ice, but we do not like them in summer. 4. In winter we skate and play in the snow. 5. In summer we gather flowers. 6. We look at the squirrels which play in the trees. 7. We listen to the birds. 8. All the animals are happy. 9. They crop the grass. 10. In winter

everything is white. 11. In summer everything is green. 12. The children gather the strawberries in the garden. 13. Children amuse themselves on the ice, but they amuse themselves also under the apple trees. 14. We see them there now.

EXERCISE XIX

A. Translate orally: 1. This tree, this other tree, these trees, these other trees. 2. This hat, this other hat, those hats. 3. This grammar and dictionary, these grammars and dictionaries. 4. This good child, these good children. 5. This ink and that ink. 6. This fine tree and that fine tree. 7. This story, this other story, those stories, those pretty stories. 8. This man and that man, that other man, these men and those men. 9. You are selling; they are not selling; are you not losing? 10. I finish; does he finish? do they (*f.*) not finish? they (*f.*) are not finishing. 11. Do I lose? you do not lose; they do not lose. 12. Do I not (use *est-ce que*) finish, . . . lose, . . . give? do you (thou) not give, . . . finish, sell? etc.

B. 1. This dealer sells apples. 2. He sells them to the public. 3. Does he derive profit from them? 4. He does. 5. When I sell the dealer apples, do I do him a service? 6. You do. 7. We do the public a great service. 8. Are you selling your apples already? 9. We are not selling many. 10. They are not ripe yet. 11. They are ripening now. 12. The apple trees blossom in spring. 13. During summer the apples grow larger. 14. After some time they ripen. 15. These apples are ripe, but those apples are still green. 16. In autumn they fall from the trees. 17. Then they decay and we lose a great many.

C. 1. You are not listening; you are losing your time. 2. Those pupils lose too much time. 3. We don't lose much; we are very industrious. 4. This ink is black, but that ink is green. 5. These trees are in bloom, but those trees are not yet in bloom. 6. Mary isn't ready yet; she is finishing her history lesson. 7. Why don't you finish your lesson? 8. It is a very long lesson, but I am finishing it now. 9. To whom is your father selling those apples? 10. He is selling them to a dealer in town. 11. We are not selling our apples; they are not ripe. 12. We don't sell apples when they

are green. 13. Some apples ripen in summer. 14. Other apples ripen during the autumn. 15. We sell them then or we give them away to our friends.

EXERCISE XX

A. Translate orally: 1. Have you sold any of it? 2. I have not sold any. 3. We have given some to our friends. 4. They have ploughed their fields. 5. We were there. 6. You spoke well. 7. I did not sell any. 8. I have not finished it. 9. We have not seen him. 10. Did you give any to George? 11. I did not. 12. You were not at school to-day? 13. I was not there.

B. 1. In autumn we ploughed the fields. 2. In spring we sowed the wheat. 3. It grew quickly. 4. At first wheat is green; then it becomes yellow. 5. Soon we saw the beautiful ears. 6. Soon the harvesters cut it down. 7. The birds did not eat much of it. 8. The men brought it to the barn. 9. In winter they threshed it. 10. They had a good crop. 11. They sold a good deal of wheat to the miller. 12. The miller sold the flour to the baker. 13. The flour was good, and the baker sold bread to the public. 14. The baker and the public were satisfied.

C. 1. The sheep cropped the grass in the field. 2. The horses ploughed the field. 3. Then the wheat was sowed in it. 4. When the wheat is small it is green. 5. Soon it grows yellow. 6. The men did not take the wheat to the barn with a sleigh. 7. In summer there is no snow. 8. Who cut the wheat? 9. The harvesters cut it. 10. To whom did your father sell the wheat? 11. He sold it to the miller. 12. The baker sold the bread to us. 13. We ate some of it. 14. You did not eat any of it. 15. The baker gave me some, but he did not give you any.

EXERCISE XXI

A. Translate orally: 1. What books have you bought, . . . sold, . . . lent, . . . seen, . . . lost, . . . brought, . . . finished? 2. The flowers that I have seen, . . . bought, . . . sold, . . . gathered. 3. What fine flowers, . . . trees, . . . landscapes! 4. What a fine house; what a long lesson; what a picture! 5. Last summer; last year. 6. The walk which has amused us,

. . . him, . . . her, . . . them, . . . you. 7. I have seen them (= flowers, = trees, = boys, = girls). 8. We haven't finished it (= lesson, = picture, = harvest). 9. Which house, . . . houses, . . . tree, . . . trees? 10. She has plucked the flowers.

B. 1. Last year we had a good crop of pears. 2. We gathered them early. 3. We have had a good crop of them almost every year. 4. This year they haven't been gathered (use *on*) yet. 5. They have ripened late. 6. Last year we sold a great many to the dealers. 7. They sold them again. 8. Who bought them? 9. Their customers bought them. 10. The pears you saw in those baskets are of a good kind. 11. The pear you have eaten is of another kind; it is sour. 12. There are some pear trees yonder which have always yielded well. 13. They are always laden with pears. 14. Where is the ladder I saw here last autumn? 15. Have you lost it? 16. My father lent it to a friend who has had it all the summer. 17. Here is another ladder we made yesterday.

C. 1. Where are the flowers which you have gathered? 2. I left them in the other room. 3. Here are the papers which you lost. 4. I have been looking for them everywhere. 5. They were found (use *on*) under a big book. 6. How many of your pears have you sold? 7. We haven't sold any of them yet. 8. What pears did Mr. Liard sell to his customers? 9. What profit did he get from them? 10. With what pupils did you go to school to-day? 11. Who went with you to school yesterday? 12. The lady who bowed to us is a friend of my mother's. 13. She met her in the country last autumn. 14. Where are the baskets you had for gathering (*infin.*) pears? 15. They have been lost (use *on*). 16. But here are two other baskets that the maid found in the cellar.

EXERCISE XXII

A. Translate orally: 1. We arrived this morning. 2. We arrived yesterday. 3. I did not go in. 4. They did not go out. 5. We entered the park. 6. She started yesterday. 7. She died this morning. 8. I was born in the country. 9. Have your sisters started? 10. They have. 11. Have your brothers come? 12. They have not.

B. 1. Our cousins live in a distant city. 2. They arrived here yesterday evening. 3. They are at our house. 4. They admire very much the fine sights of our city. 5. We went out with them this morning for a walk. 6. They admired the shops and the fine streets. 7. They saw many other things also. 8. We went into (some) churches and parks. 9. One church interested them very much. 10. It is a magnificent church. 11. We came home afterwards by a very fine street. 12. We saw many interesting things, but we did not buy many things.

C. 1. Louisa has come, but Charles has not come yet. 2. My mother did not go out with my cousin. 3. My sister accompanied her. 4. Did you see them? 5. I did not. 6. I took a walk in the park, and they were in the stores. 7. They set out early. 8. They did not come back early. 9. They have shown me the fine things (which) they bought. 10. I admired them very much. 11. I like beautiful things. 12. There are many fine things in the world.

EXERCISE XXIII

A. Translate orally: 1. At my house, at his house, at her house, at their (*m.*) house, at our house, at their (*f.*) house, at one's house. 2. Before him, before them, before her; after you, after us, after me. 3. These fields belong to him, . . . to you (thee), . . . to us, . . . to them. 4. I am at home (*translate two ways in each case*), you are at home, she is at home, they (*f.*) are at home, everybody is at home. 5. She went out with us, . . . with them (*m.*), . . . with you (thee), . . . with them (*f.*). 6. She is speaking of us, . . . of him, . . . of them (*f.*), . . . of her, . . . of them (*m.*).

B. 1. My two little brothers are not at home to-day. 2. They are at their uncle's in the country. 3. They are often at his house in summer. 4. They have gone out with him to take a walk. 5. Their cousins have gone out with them. 6. George Leduc plays with me sometimes. 7. Why doesn't he play with you (thee)? 8. He doesn't like me; he hasn't come to our house this summer. 9. Our teacher is not pleased with us. 10. We left our books at home this morning. 11. He is not pleased when one leaves one's (use *son*) books at home. 12. Whose pens are these; are they

yours? 13. This pen is mine, but the others are not mine. 14. Are they your sister's? 15. No, they are not hers; they are Clara's. 16. Are your neighbours at home now? 17. Yes, sir, they came home yesterday evening. 18. They set out before us, but we arrived at home before them.

C. 1. Mary and Alice often arrive at school before us. 2. This morning we arrived before them. 3. The teacher spoke about you (thee) and me yesterday. 4. He is not pleased with us when we arrive late. 5. Do Mr. and Mrs. Liard live here? 6. They do; but they are not at home now. 7. Does this house belong to Mr. Liard or to his wife? 8. It does not belong to him, it belongs to her. 9. Mr. Liard's wife is not pleased with him. 10. He often comes home late. 11. He stays too long at his friends' house to (*pour*) arrive early. 12. We have had a great many relatives at our house this year. 13. We have spent all the summer at home. 14. In winter we spend some time at their house. 15. Are these your mother's keys? 16. They are not hers; they are my aunt's.

EXERCISE XXIV

A. Translate orally: 1. Who saw it? 2. It is not I who saw it. 3. Is that true? 4. It is true, isn't it? 5. You saw it, didn't you? 6. No, no, it was (say 'is') my friend who saw it. 7. He is taller than I. 8. You are taller than he. 9. You and he have found it. 10. He is with her.

B. 1. Labiche is the author of many plays. 2. There is a colonel in one of his plays. 3. There is a countess in another. 4. We saw one of his plays yesterday evening. 5. It was (is) Coquelin who played the part of Mr. Perrichon. 6. The theatre was full. 7. We had friends and acquaintances at the theatre. 8. We like Labiche very much. 9. We think (that) his plays are very good. 10. We see the countess B. in a box with another lady. 11. They are looking at you. 12. Behind them is the gentleman (whom) we met at our friend's (*f.*). 13. Near them is the colonel's brother. 14. His wife is with him. 15. Her sister is with them too. 16. That is true. I see them now. 17. They are always together like you and me.

C. 1. It is you. 2. It is I. 3. Is it they (*f.*)? 4. It is not they (*f.*); it is we. 5. I was there myself. 6. Was (is) it you who were there? 7. It was (we). 8. She and her brother are in the theatre. 9. They bow to us; we bow to them. 10. This hat is mine. 11. No, it is his. 12. She and he are always together. 13. Did you see many people at church? 14. I did not. 15. We saw our neighbours there. 16. We spoke to them. 17. Our cousins bowed to them. 18. We arrived there early. 19. You did not arrive early. 20. We came out before you.

EXERCISE XXV

A. Translate orally: 1. He is stronger than you, . . . as strong as you, . . . not so strong (*two ways*) as you. 2. These lessons are the most difficult, . . . the least difficult. 3. The longest street, the longest streets. 4. The youngest pupil in the school. 5. Good, better, the best; well, better, best. 6. Badly, worse, worst; bad, worse, the worst. 7. More time; less money; most easily; as often; least often. 8. Less than two hours; more than two hours. 9. These are my best gloves, . . . my worst gloves.

B. 1. Alice is as tall as Mary. 2. She is not so strong as her sister Clara. 3. Mr. Liard's brothers are richer than he, are they not? 4. Yes, they are the richest men in the town. 5. Are the strawberries as ripe as the cherries? 6. They are redder, but they are not so ripe. 7. Cherries ripen later than strawberries. 8. There is a very fine house. 9. It is the finest house in this street. 10. The house you see over there is better and larger, but it is not so pretty. 11. Charles speaks French better than I. 12. He does not speak it as well as you. 13. He studies better than the other boys. 14. Several boys in (*de*) our class study very little. 15. This lesson is shorter than the French lesson, but it is much more difficult. 16. The shortest lessons are not always the easiest.

C. 1. The harvest is less abundant this year. 2. The wheat ripened much later. 3. There are more than ten pictures in our parlour. 4. Here is a picture without the least merit. 5. These two pictures are still worse than the others. 6. I like them the least of all the pictures. 7. My mother is older than my uncle.

8. He is much less active than she is. 9. Old friends are the best friends. 10. One finds the best apples sometimes in the smallest baskets. 11. We are not so rich as our neighbours. 12. We have less money than they, it is true, but we have more good friends. 13. Mary is quieter than the other little girls. 14. She works more and plays less than they do. 15. She studies more than two hours every evening. 16. Our neighbour keeps his worst apples and sells the best.

EXERCISE XXVI

A. Translate orally: 1. I intend to buy some. 2. We are going to have it. 3. Can I find any? 4. We have found some. 5. You did not find any. 6. He tries to work. 7. The children do not try to work. 8. They succeeded in finding some. 9. I am glad to see you. 10. The servant bought a piece of meat. 11. Are you ready to go? 12. We are not. 13. We must buy some. 14. You must not buy any.

B. 1. We must invite our friends to dinner. 2. We intend to invite them soon. 3. Mme X. is going to the market. 4. She intends to buy eggs and meat. 5. The servant is going to go with her. 6. They will (*vont*) find fruit and vegetables at the market. 7. The servant makes a good omelet. 8. We must have a good piece of meat. 9. We bought flowers to decorate the table. 10. We try to have beautiful flowers. 11. They are going to offer their friends a good dinner. 12. We shall (*allons*) succeed in finding beautiful flowers. 13. Our friends are glad to come. 14. There are six of them whom we have invited. 15. We tried to find strawberries. 16. But there are none on the market. 17. I am going to have apples and pears. 18. Have you any money in your pocket? 19. Yes, here is some. 20. I can lend you some.

C. 1. Did you find any good meat this morning? 2. Oh yes, there is a great deal of it now. 3. I am glad (of it). 4. Did you buy the flowers? 5. I bought some and I gathered some in the garden. 6. Our flowers are better than the others. 7. We are going to look for vegetables. 8. We have invited friends. 9. And we must have meat and bread. 10. The maid has been at the market. 11. She will (*va*) come with a basket of vegetables. 12.

We have invited our friends to come early. 13. Do you see them coming? 14. Not yet; the dinner is not yet ready. 15. Our friends speak French; do you speak French? 16. Oh yes; I like French. 17. It is a beautiful language. 18. You can't speak it without studying. 19. We are going to have a good dinner at their house. 20. We are ready to go.

EXERCISE XXVII

A. Translate orally: 1. I was happy then, we were . . ., were you . . .? 2. You used to sing often, she used to . . ., they used to . . . 3. Was he at home yesterday? were you (*tu*) . . .? were they . . .? 4. He would often speak of it, they would . . ., she would . . . 5. We used to skate in winter, you used to . . ., they used to . . . 6. Who was speaking of me? 7. What were you doing then? 8. I had finished my work; had he finished his work? 9. His sisters had come already. 10. They had arrived before us. 11. George was making a noise while I was studying. 12. Was there not time enough? 13. There was no time.

B. 1. I did not find you at home yesterday; where were you? 2. We were taking a walk in the woods and fields. 3. We spent several hours there. 4. It was a fine spring day. 5. Many of the trees were already in bloom. 6. There were many little animals in the woods. 7. The birds were flying from branch to branch. 8. They were building their nests. 9. They were singing at the same time. 10. There were many wild flowers in the fields. 11. They had begun to bloom. 12. There were flowers of all shades. 13. We gathered some, but we did not tear up any. 14. The bees were working among the flowers. 15. They had begun to gather honey for the winter. 16. The clear water of the brook was flowing swiftly (*vite*) and was making a great noise. 17. Occasionally a fish would jump out of the water. 18. The fish were catching flies.

C. 1. They were playing. 2. We were doing our work. 3. They would often play while we were working. 4. We had finished our letters when the postman came. 5. We had finished them already. 6. We used to meet our teacher from time to time in this

street. 7. He would always bow to us when we met him. 8. We would always bow to him. 9. I was at the door this morning when the postman came. 10. I was going out when he was coming in. 11. Good vegetables were hard to find last summer. 12. There were none in the market. 13. Mr. Liard often brought us some. 14. Charles always arrived at school later than I. 15. The teacher was never pleased with him. 16. Did he arrive this morning before his sisters? 17. They arrived before him. 18. The strawberries were ripening, but the cherries were still green. 19. The strawberries were always ripe before the cherries.

EXERCISE XXVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. Did you give them to me? 2. I did not give them to you. 3. Did you not lend it to them? 4. I did not lend it to them. 5. Were the birds singing in the trees? 6. They were singing in them (= there). 7. My mother bought a book for me. 8. Do they need it? 9. They do not. 10. Can you give me some? 11. I cannot give you any. 12. I have none.

B. 1. When we used to live in the country our neighbours lent us many things. 2. They would borrow certain things from us also. 3. When my mother needed dishes Mme Lebrun would lend her some. 4. Her son used to lend me his skates. 5. One must live on good terms with one's neighbours. 6. One borrows constantly from them the different articles of ordinary life. 7. My father had formerly many tools. 8. He would lend them to his neighbours. 9. Sometimes we had no cow and our uncle brought us milk. 10. When my aunt needed anything whatever she borrowed it from us. 11. Often when we wanted to go to (the) town my uncle took us there. 12. When we were working in the garden or the fields we would borrow tools. 13. Sometimes when there was company at our house we would dance. 14. Formerly at my aunt's receptions we did not often dance. 15. My uncle used to relate very interesting stories.

C. 1. We used to lend and borrow many articles. 2. We never had enough of them. 3. Did you ever speak to that gentleman? 4. I have never spoken to him. 5. We must buy books, pen, and

ink. 6. We need them constantly. 7. The men who are working in the fields need tools. 8. Did you find any money in the box? 9. I did not find any there. 10. Who brought us the letters? 11. The postman brought them to us this morning. 12. Did you see the little boys who were playing under the trees? 13. We saw them; they played there very often. 14. Can you go with us to (the) church? 15. Yes, we can go there with you.

EXERCISE XXIX

A. Translate orally (*both affirmatively and negatively*): 1. Speak to me, . . . to him, . . . to her, . . . to us, . . . to them. 2. Speak of it to them, . . . to us, . . . to her, . . . to me. 3. Go there; go (*2d sg.*) there; let us go there; go away. 4. Give me (him, her, us, them) the pens; give them to them (us, her, him). 5. Lend me (him, her, us, them) some of them. 6. Be quiet; be (*2d sg.*) quiet; let us be quiet. 7. Sell me your house; sell it to (me, her, them). 8. Finish your work; let us finish it. 9. Have (*2d sg. and 2d pl.*) the kindness to listen.

B. Translate (*affirmatively and negatively, substituting pronouns for italics*): 1. Bring me *the letter*, please. 2. Explain *the lessons* to them. 3. Let us give her *some ink*. 4. Pass me *the fruit* (*pl.*). 5. Lend us *your skates*. 6. Let us speak to him *of his work*. 7. Pick up *the papers* for her. 8. Sell us *some good vegetables*.

C. 1. Let us go to the grocer's. 2. I am going there immediately. 3. Wait for me a minute. 4. Here we are at the grocer's. 5. Come in ladies. 6. I want some good tea, if you please. 7. Have the kindness to show me some. 8. Here is some of the best. 9. Send me three pounds of it. 10. What next, madam? 11. Show us some good cheese. 12. Here is our best cheese. 13. I don't like it. 14. But taste it (*see B, 1, 12*), madam. 15. Don't send me any of it. 16. My friend (*f.*) wants some biscuits. 17. Give her two pounds of them.

D. 1. Let us go into the grocer's shop. 2. Let us speak to that clerk. 3. No, don't let us speak to him; let us speak to that other [one]. 4. Please show us some good tea. 5. Show us your best tea. 6. Give us four pounds of this tea — two pounds for me, and

two pounds for my friend (*f.*). 7. Send me ten pounds of sugar at five cents a pound. 8. My friend (*f.*) wants some too; give her three or four pounds of it. 9. Send these articles to my house, but don't send them before dinner. 10. Let us go to the market now, or let us take a walk in the park. 11. No, let us go home. 12. Let us go (there) at once. 13. We have done enough for the present; let us be satisfied.

EXERCISE XXX

A. Translate orally: 1. Shall you be there? 2. I shall not be there. 3. We shall live in that new house. 4. The walls will be thick. 5. They will not be thin. 6. You will be comfortable there. 7. They will go to the country. 8. They will be there next week. 9. The joiner will make the doors. 10. The new house is beautiful. 11. I like the wainscoting. 12. The bedrooms are small. 13. The dining room is large. 14. Let us stay here. 15. Let us finish our work. 16. Let us build a house.

B. 1. There will be a new church in this street. 2. We shall have a new house also. 3. My father has already chosen the lot. 4. The architect has made the plans. 5. The workmen will be there next week. 6. The architect will superintend them. 7. We shall have good masons and carpenters. 8. There will be many of them. 9. The carpenters make the doors, windows, and floors. 10. There will be three stories in the house. 11. We shall have ten rooms. 12. The kitchen will not be too large. 13. The library will be larger. 14. The drawing-room will be a beautiful room. 15. The dining room will be the best room in the house. 16. A good painter will paint it. 17. The bathroom will be narrow, but the dining room will be wide. 18. The woodwork in the bedrooms will be white. 19. Let us hope that you will be comfortable in them.

C. 1. Give me my hat. 2. Where did you leave it? 3. I left it in the dining room, and now I cannot find it. 4. I cannot go out without [a] hat. 5. Wait a minute and we shall find it. 6. I cannot wait; my father is waiting for me. 7. There is another hat; show it to me, please. 8. Oh, it is too small. 9. What shall I do? 10. Oh, there it is; give it to me, please. 11. Bring me my

cane now. 12. There it is behind the door. 13. No, that cane is not mine (*see L. XXIII*). 14. What are you looking for now? 15. I am looking for my gloves. 16. I have not seen them. 17. You will never find them. 18. We shall never be ready. 19. We shall not go to town to-day. 20. We shall go (there) next week.

EXERCISE XXXI

A. Translate orally: 1. Give him this (that), please. 2. It's true; it's not true. 3. That is too long; this is too short. 4. I was speaking of this; you were speaking of that. 5. He who has come; she who . . .; those (*m.*) who have come; those (*f.*) who . . . 6. My pen (pens) and Mary's. 7. Your book (books) and John's. 8. I shall take this one (= cane); I don't want that one. 9. The former was [a] grocer; the latter was [a] mason.

B. Supply a suitable demonstrative pronoun: 1. Ces fleurs-ci sont rouges; c . . . sont bleues. 2. Envoyez-moi ces gants-ci; je n'aime pas c . . . 3. Prêtez-lui c . . .; ne lui prêtez pas c . . . 4. Notre encre et c . . . du professeur. 5. C . . . qui arrive est ma tante. 6. Cette canne-ci est trop longue; mais c . . . est trop courte.

C. 1. I am going to buy another hat. 2. The hat department is at the back of the store; here it is. 3. The assistant shows me some hats. 4. He asks me: "What do you want, sir?" 5. Show me some hats, please. 6. These are silk hats; those are straw hats. 7. It is a straw hat that I want. 8. Try on this one, sir, or that other. 9. This one is too large; and that one is too small. 10. You haven't tried these yet. 11. Those don't suit me. 12. Then try this one that I have in my hand. 13. Does that one suit you? 14. Yes, thank you, I shall take this one. 15. Send it home for me, please, in that cardboard box. 16. What next, sir? 17. I want a necktie like the one I am wearing (*porter*). 18. You will find the neckties in that other department near the door.

D. 1. What a pretty necktie! Don't you like it? 2. I like it indeed, but I like Robert's better (say: like better, etc.). 3. You are speaking of the one he bought last week, are you not? 4. Yes, that one was blue; this one is red. 5. The one you have in your hand is pretty too. 6. But I like those better that I see yonder

in the box. 7. This one suits me; I shall take it. 8. I shall not take those others. 9. Is that all, sir? 10. That is all at present, thank you. 11. Don't speak to me of that. 12. We don't like this and we don't like that. 13. Our house is larger than Mr. Liard's. 14. Mr. Liard and Mr. Leduc are our neighbours; the former is [a] grocer, the latter is [an] architect. 15. Is this the cane you bought for your brother? 16. It isn't this one; the one I bought him is in his bedroom. 17. This one is my father's.

EXERCISE XXXII

A. Translate orally: 1. Do you want soap? 2. We want some. 3. Give us some. 4. We will not give you any. 5. Did you forget your brush? 6. I did not forget it; here it is. 7. I have no brush. 8. Will you lend me yours? 9. Give him my comb. 10. I shall give him yours. 11. I was speaking to your father. 12. I was not speaking to mine.

B. 1. Were you dressing? 2. I am dressing now. 3. Where is my towel? 4. There is your towel and soap. 5. Will you give them to me? 6. This soap is not mine but my brother's. 7. Give me mine. 8. Did you see my toothbrush? 9. Yes, there it is. 10. At last I have it; now give me my comb. 11. Don't touch your father's comb. 12. It is cleaner than yours, I think. 13. My comb is better than my father's. 14. I can't find my hat. 15. Look for it. 16. I can't see it. 17. Well then, look for it everywhere. 18. Now we are dressed.

C. 1. Did you forget your hair? 2. Yes, I have no brush. 3. I have lost it. 4. I can't find my white necktie. 5. Did you leave it in the store? 6. No, I had it in a cardboard box in my bedroom. 7. Well then, I will give you mine. 8. Oh, thanks, here is mine. 9. It was under the table. 10. You must not touch my soap. 11. I shall not touch it. 12. Are your gloves smaller than mine? 13. No, mine are larger than yours. 14. Whose hat is this? 15. It is not mine; it is my father's. 16. Whose book is this? 17. It belongs to a friend of mine. 18. We shall soon be dressed. 19. We shall go out; the carriage is waiting for us.

EXERCISE XXXIII

A. Translate orally: 1. Who are you; who is she; who is it? 2. To whom does he speak; whom does he need? 3. Whose papers are these? 4. Whose aunt is she? 5. I ask you who you are. 6. Who has come; whom did you see? 7. What gentleman (lady) is that? 8. What flowers are those? 9. What do you need? 10. What is it? 11. What did he answer? 12. What books (pens) have you? 13. To which of the ladies was she speaking? 14. What a fine house!

B. 1. Which are the two most important parks in Paris? 2. Which is the finer [one]? 3. Which do you like best? 4. To which are we going to-day? 5. What palace is that yonder at the end of the park? 6. Whose palace was it formerly? 7. What is the French senate? 8. What fine music! 9. What music is it that I hear? 10. What does "Guignol" mean (*see B, 10*) in English? 11. What (how much) do the seats cost in it? 12. What trees are these? 13. They are chestnuts, are they not? 14. Who was (is) it who bowed to us? 15. He is a friend of mine, a professor. 16. In what university is he professor? 17. Which is the most important university in France?

C. 1. What ladies are those? 2. Whose children are these? 3. Whose son is your young friend Robert? 4. What do you need, sir? 5. What is it that I hear? 6. What noise did you hear? 7. What is "merry-go-round" in French? 8. Did you hear the music of the merry-go-round? 9. Whom are you looking for? 10. Which important letter has been lost (use *on*)? 11. Which of these seats cost the least? 12. Which are the best? 13. To which (*translate in two ways*) of the ladies did you give the flowers? 14. Which of the palaces is that of the senate? 15. What vegetables have you bought? 16. What part of the field do you want to buy? 17. To which of the dealers are you selling your apples? 18. Ask (à) the dealer which apples he wants. 19. Ask your father which one he wants to sell.

EXERCISE XXXIV

A. Translate orally: 1. The table on which I left my hat. 2. The lady to whom you were speaking. 3. The gentleman to whom I gave the book. 4. That is what he wants. 5. What I say is true. 6. Give me what I need. 7. The town from which he came is small. 8. I think that is true. 9. The house whose windows we see is mine. 10. Are you going fishing? 11. I am going to hunt partridges. 12. The property where we are fishing is my father's.

B. 1. A pretty little stream flows through our property. 2. It is remarkable for its beauty. 3. The water which flows in it is spring water. 4 It is always cool, for it flows in the shade. 5. We have often caught trout (*pl.*) in it. 6. They like cool spring water. 7. Near the river there is a little wood where we sometimes hunt partridges. 8. We saw some there this morning. 9. We shall go there next week. 10. We have been there already, have we not (*see L. XXIV*)? 11. We have gone there fishing sometimes. 12. The shade makes the water cool. 13. Give us some. 14. We need it. 15. You do not need it.

C. 1. Have the children come? 2. Not yet, they have gone to the village. 3. What will they buy there? 4. They will buy meat, bread, and vegetables. 5. They will also bring some fresh water from the spring. 6. Then we shall have our dinner. 7. Have we milk and eggs? 8. We have plenty of them. 9. You will make an omelet, will you not? 10. Yes, I'll make an omelet. 11. We shall eat the trout which we caught in the stream. 12. That is what we shall do. 13. There is no wood in the kitchen. 14. Cut some wood and bring it to me. 15. Wait a minute and I shall bring you some.

EXERCISE XXXV

A. Translate orally: 1. He has something; he has nothing. 2. I see somebody; I see nobody. 3. Somebody has come; nobody has come. 4. Another (*two ways*) story. 5. Some were playing; others were working. 6. Both are working; I see them both. 7. Have you seen anybody (anything)?—Nobody (nothing). 8. With-

out any noise; without saying anything. 9. I don't like such books. 10. Is there no hope? — None. 11. Those boys tease each other. 12. They tease others too. 13. Something good (bad).

B. 1. I have been to the Botanical Gardens several times. 2. I went there once more last week. 3. One always sees something interesting there. 4. Some of my cousins went with me. 5. They hadn't been there before. 6. Some of the animals were cross; others were gentle (*bon*). 7. Those which were cross refused to eat anything. 8. Let us give the animals something good to eat. 9. Let us give them nothing bad. 10. Some of the elephants carry children on their backs. 11. Others were cross and had been tied up (use *on*). 12. Did anybody tease the animals? 13. Nobody teased them. 14. We saw only two beavers. 15. The others were no longer in existence. 16. There are a few fine otters in the Gardens now. 17. Did you see any other animals? 18. We saw no others.

C. 1. Is there anything new to-day? 2. I have heard nothing new. 3. Here are some of our friends. 4. Where are the others? 5. The others haven't come yet. 6. Nobody has come. 7. I haven't seen anybody. 8. Has the postman brought me no letters? 9. Not one. 10. I have seen nothing finer than that picture. 11. Nobody can paint such pictures now. 12. Did you meet anybody as you were coming in? 13. I didn't meet anybody. 14. Give me another pen; this one is bad.

D. 1. John has two hats already, and now he has bought another. 2. Show me some other hats. 3. Do you need anything more? 4. [No] thank you, I have all that I need. 5. Other people's affairs do not interest me. 6. I find nothing interesting in them. 7. Has anybody seen my gloves? 8. Yes, here they are; somebody left them on my table. 9. Here are two pens, but both are bad. 10. Give them both to me. 11. Here is something for you. 12. We heard a noise, but we didn't see anything.

EXERCISE XXXVI

A. Translate orally: 1. Let us go on. 2. He says nothing. 3. I shall call the others. 4. We shall not pay anything. 5. We shall throw them carrots. 6. He hopes that you will come. 7.

The children are buying candy. 8. The monkeys eat them greedily. 9. Cats resemble lions. 10. The keepers throw them bread.

B. 1. Our cousins will take us to the garden. 2. They will pay for us, because the entrance is not free. 3. We shall buy bread and carrots to (*pour*) give to the monkeys and bears. 4. Here is the bear pit. 5. Let us throw them bread. 6. They will catch it very cleverly. 7. There is the monkey house. 8. There are many monkeys, and they are making much noise. 9. Let us give them bread and candy. 10. They amuse us very much. 11. The keepers are going to feed the lions. 12. They will throw them pieces of meat. 13. Doesn't the lion resemble the cat? 14. Very much; it is like a big, wild cat. 15. What do people call the lion? 16. He is sometimes called the king of animals. 17. We like cats better (*see L. XXV*) than lions. 18. Listen to their roaring. 19. They have nothing more to eat. 20. The bears do not make such a roaring.

C. 1. The monkeys are very clever. 2. They catch the candy very cleverly. 3. Let us go on towards the bear pit. 4. The monkeys are more clever than the bears, but the bears are interesting. 5. They have eaten all their carrots. 6. We have no more of them. 7. Let us throw them some pieces of bread. 8. We shall feed them; let us not tease them. 9. It is (the) time to feed them. 10. Let us be kind to the animals. 11. Be kind to animals and they will never be cross. 12. We shall never tease them, we shall always be kind to them. 13. They were eating their bread when we came. 14. They have no more bread; have you any more (*encore*)? 15. I have hardly any (*see L. XXXV*). 16. I have none. 17. We shall buy some more. 18. There is none here. 19. There is some yonder.

EXERCISE XXXVII

A. Translate orally: 1. He has set out for Paris, . . . for Canada, . . . for Europe. 2. Where is France, . . . Rome, . . . Japan, . . . the Loire? 3. Have you ever been in England, . . . London, . . . the United States, . . . Paris? 4. We are going to England, . . . to France, . . . to Asia, . . . to North America. 5. They live in Mexico, . . . in Lyons, . . . in Havre, . . . in

Canada, . . . in the United States. 6. We were speaking of France, . . . of Europe, . . . of the Seine, . . . of New Orleans.

B. 1. England and France are in Europe. 2. Paris is the capital of France; London is the capital of England. 3. The Thames is in England. 4. The Seine and the Rhone are rivers of France. 5. Paris is on the Seine. 6. Lyons is on the Rhone. 7. The lakes of France are not large. 8. We find the largest lakes in North America. 9. Havre is a great seaport. 10. It is situated on the English Channel, which separates France from England. 11. One must cross it to go from France to England. 12. People set out from Havre to go to the United States. 13. Havre is west of Paris. 14. The highest mountain in (of) France and in Europe is Mont Blanc. 15. England imports French wines. 16. Americans import English woollens. 17. France imports wheat from the United States and Canada.

C. 1. Have you ever been in Europe? 2. Never, but I am going to France this winter. 3. I shall pass most of the winter in Paris. 4. When do you start? 5. I hope to start for England next week. 6. I intend to go to London first and to France afterwards (*après*). 7. I shall remain three or four weeks in London. 8. Then I shall set out with some friends for France. 9. You will find many Englishmen and Americans in Paris. 10. There are many Frenchmen in America, especially in the United States and Canada. 11. The St. Lawrence is the largest river in Canada. 12. The Great Lakes separate Canada from the United States. 13. New Orleans is a seaport on the Mississippi. 14. The rivers of America are much longer than those of Europe.

EXERCISE XXXVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. I shall take a walk. 2. If I had time, I should take a walk. 3. I should like to go there. 4. Would you like to go there too? 5. I shall go there if I can. 6. If I had had the time, I should have gone there. 7. Would you like to see my brother? 8. Very much, if I could.

B. 1. There are many summer resorts. 2. There is a nice village in the mountains, which is called Beaulieu. 3. We should

like to go there if we can. 4. If we go there, we shall go up to the passes. 5. I like to go down into the gorges. 6. If there had been a path, I should have gone up as far as the glacier. 7. If there had been less snow, I should have gone up as far as the spruce forest. 8. Did you see the waterfall? 9. No, I did not see it, but I heard the noise (of it). 10. If I can, I shall go to it to-morrow. 11. I hope (that) the paths will be in a better state. 12. We shall make excursions everywhere. 13. If there is no ice, I shall go down into the gorge. 14. I should like to see the torrent. 15. Wouldn't you like to accompany me? 16. Very much, I shall go with you. 17. If we could, I should like to go there to-day. 18. I cannot go to-day, but we can go to-morrow.

C. 1. Where would you go if there were not so much snow? 2. I should take the path which leads to the waterfall and to the little lake. 3. I should like to see it also. 4. There is another little village near the pass. 5. There is a beautiful spruce forest near the village. 6. The forest will be more beautiful in another season. 7. There is too much snow and ice now. 8. If we took that little path, would it lead us to the sawmill? 9. Yes, it goes past the sawmill. 10. Could we find any flowers now in the woods? 11. Yes, there are a great many (of them). 12. I should like to gather some to-morrow, if I take a walk. 13. There are so many beautiful things here! 14. I should like to stay here all summer. 15. If we had come later, we should not have seen so many things.

EXERCISE XXXIX

A. Translate orally: 1. It is raining; it was . . . ; it will rain. 2. It will snow; it has snowed; it was snowing. 3. It was windy; it will be . . . 4. The weather is fine; . . . is hot; . . . is cold. 5. It is hot to-day; it was cold yesterday; it will be fine to-morrow. 6. It was sunny; it will not be muddy; it will be fine. 7. A week ago; three days ago. 8. It was necessary for us to remain. 9. What kind of weather is it? 10. It doesn't matter.

B. 1. When did you arrive? 2. Two days ago. 3. You have brought the fine weather with you. 4. We have had very bad weather. 5. It rained all last week. 6. It was very windy also.

7. When it rains here it is always muddy. 8. There is mud on all the paths. 9. But to-day the weather is fine for the winter sports. 10. It was freezing quite hard this morning. 11. I think it will be cold all day. 12. The weather is splendid and the paths are dry. 13. I should be pleased if it had snowed more. 14. If it thaws first and if it freezes afterwards we shall be able to skate. 15. It will be milder to-morrow. 16. In that case we shall not be able to skate. 17. What we need (use *il faut*) for the winter sports (it) is a cold climate.

C. 1. We shall have (use *il faudra*) to wait for the fine weather. 2. What kind of weather will it be to-morrow? 3. Will it freeze this evening? 4. No, it will be milder this evening. 5. It is windier in winter than in summer, for the most part. 6. We should be pleased if it were colder. 7. If it rains, we shall not be able to go out. 8. If it froze hard, the paths would be dry. 9. In that case, we could go up to the forest. 10. If it were muddy, we couldn't go there. 11. This dry climate is good for the sick. 12. They are always glad when the weather is fine and dry. 13. They can't go out when it is raining or when it is windy. 14. I hope it will be sunny to-morrow. 15. If it is too sunny, it will thaw. 16. If it thawed, we should have to stay at home.

EXERCISE XL

A. Translate orally: 1. What is your name? 2. My name is Pierre. 3. How are you this morning? 4. I am very well, thank you. 5. May (*pouvoir*) I stay here? 6. Yes, make yourself at home. 7. Do you remember what he said? 8. No, I have forgotten. 9. Is my book on the table? 10. Yes, I'll give it to you. 11. Don't disturb yourself. 12. Enjoy yourselves.

B. 1. When we are at the seaside resort we take a bath every morning. 2. We like to take a sail on the bay. 3. If there is a good place, I shall swim and dive. 4. There is an excellent beach which is sheltered from the wind. 5. The road which leads to the beach passes by the casino. 6. There is a good sidewalk, but it does not go as far as the bay. 7. We shall not go for a walk, but for a drive. 8. We shall not go near the port. 9. You will go,

won't you, to the restaurant? 10. Yes, you will find me there in the reading room. 11. The reading room is behind the dining room. 12. The steamboat will be at the wharf, and we shall go on board. 13. There will be a concert on the boat this evening. 14. I hope you will enjoy yourself at it (*y*). 15. I always enjoy myself at concerts. 16. Let us get on the boat at once. 17. I am ready, let us go. 18. Let us not go, I am not ready yet. 19. I shall take the road which leads to the shore of the bay. 20. Do not go near the water. 21. I shall not go near it.

C. 1. Are you ill? 2. No, I am very well. 3. Do not start, wait for me. 4. Will you go for a sail? 5. I shall go for a sail if it does not rain. 6. It is sunny, it will not rain. 7. Will you go with me? 8. No, I shall stay here. 9. He will take the boat to-morrow. 10. Let us get on board now. 11. We hope we shall have a good time. 12. We always have a good time where there are sports. 13. If the weather is fine, we shall take a drive. 14. Everybody will enjoy himself to-morrow. 15. Did you see my friends at the concert? 16. I saw them there and I spoke to them. 17. We salute each other when we meet (each other). 18. We shook hands when we met. 19. Those brothers love each other very much. 20. The village is on the lake shore.

EXERCISE XLI

A. Translate orally (*using alternative constructions where possible*): 1. We are loved by our parents. 2. The books have been lost. 3. The hall has been opened. 4. The halls are closed at present. 5. Where is this book published? 6. We have been told that they are closed. 7. We have been disturbed by everybody. 8. By whom was this house built? 9. They were seen last week. 10. That is being said everywhere.

B. 1. We visited a celebrated castle this week. 2. It is a castle which has been much admired. 3. It was built in olden (*ancien*) times by a French king. 4. The castle itself (*lui-même*) was restored in the time of Napoleon. 5. The decorations of the interior were restored last year by a celebrated painter. 6. Some of the halls are always closed to the public. 7. The others are closed

from time to time. 8. The latter were to be seen when we visited the castle. 9. The courtyard is called the courtyard of the White Horse. 10. In it stands an equestrian statue. 11. This statue was executed by an Italian. 12. The tapestries represent scenes borrowed from the lives of kings and queens of France. 13. The furniture has been brought from other countries, for the most part. 14. The furniture which is made in our day is generally less beautiful than that of olden times.

C. 1. By whom was this castle built? 2. It was built by a king of France, and was inhabited afterwards by his son. 3. The plans were made by an Italian architect. 4. Italian painters and architects have always been celebrated. 5. Such castles are not built nowadays. 6. They are only [to be] found in Europe, especially in France. 7. Are the castle halls to be seen to-day? 8. They are closed because the decorations are being restored. 9. They will be opened to the public soon. 10. I have been asked if I wish to visit the castle. 11. The tapestries which have been found in the halls are much admired. 12. One of the statues of the courtyard had been lost. 13. The lost statue has been found. 14. Where was it found? 15. It was found in the castle cellar by a workman.

EXERCISE XLII

A. Translate orally: 1. He went to bed early. 2. Are you going away to-day? 3. I shall go away to-morrow. 4. The horses stop. 5. I wanted to stop. 6. My sister wanted to go away to-morrow. 7. Make haste; do not stop. 8. We waken early. 9. The children rushed into the room. 10. Dress yourselves quickly. 11. The men rose. 12. The women lay down. 13. I wash my hands. 14. Wash your hands. 15. They shake hands.

B. 1. My brothers wanted to leave early this morning. 2. They went to bed early last evening. 3. They got up early this morning. 4. If they had not gone to bed early, they would not have awakened early. 5. They awakened very early. 6. Then they got up and washed their face and hands. 7. They dressed quickly. 8. John exclaimed: "Hurry up or you will not have (the) time to take your coffee." 9. Pierre exclaimed: "I am hurrying." 10. They rushed

into the dining room. 11. They took their coffee and started. 12. They went to the station and bought their tickets. 13. They got into the train, and then it started. 14. It stopped at the port where the ship was. 15. They got on board the ship, and soon it started. 16. They landed in a few days. 17. They had not been ill. 18. They were well the whole time.

C. 1. We did not remember what we had done. 2. You will waken your brothers early, will you not? 3. Yes, and then we shall take a bath. 4. After our bath we shall dress. 5. The servant will bring the bread and coffee, and we shall eat. 6. The carriage is ready, and will soon be at the door. 7. There it is. 8. Get in quickly; do not wait. 9. The carriage began to move, and we were soon at the station. 10. The horse stopped and we got down. 11. We bought our tickets and got into the train. 12. There were many people (*monde*) in the train. 13. They (*on*) were going to embark at the port. 14. We had friends with us in the train. 15. We amused ourselves very much. 16. After some time, the train stopped. 17. The people (*on*) got out and rushed towards the ship. 18. They (*on*) got on board, and the ship began to move.

EXERCISE XLIII

A. Count orally in French: 1. *From* 1 *to* 10; *from* 11 *to* 16; *from* 17 *to* 20; *from* 21 *to* 30; *from* 31 *to* 45; *from* 60 *to* 75; *from* 80 *to* 90. 2. *Read aloud in French:* 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, 101, 201, 32, 43, 54, 65, 76, 87, 98, 109, 115, 119, 225, 1000, 1001, 2002, 70,001, 3,033,331. 3. *Recite the multiplication table* (*or parts of it*) *thus:* Deux fois un font deux; deux fois deux font quatre; deux fois trois font six, etc. 4. Combien font 3 fois 6; 5 fois 8? etc.

B. 1. Everybody says that living is dear at present. 2. One used to spend much less ten years ago. 3. In our day everything costs more (dear). 4. Even five years ago one used to buy eggs at 95 centimes a dozen. 5. Yesterday I paid 1 fr. 95 for them at Liard's. 6. Vegetables too are (sold *reflex.*) dearer. 7. One must (*il faut*) pay 35 or 40 centimes for a good cabbage. 8. Asparagus costs 45 centimes (or 9 *sous*) a bunch. 9. People earn more now, it is true. 10. Wages are much higher (*plus élevés*). 11. Just think!

Our housemaid earns 90 francs a month; our cook earns 110 francs a month. 12. The cook saved 450 francs last year. 13. The housemaid bought some cloth this morning for a dress at 6 francs 75 a yard (*mètre*). 14. She even says it is cheap. 15. Motor cars cost less now, in fact, and they go faster. 16. Mr. Liard's motor car goes 80 or 90 kilometres an hour.

C. 1. *Give in francs and centimes the equivalents of:* 1 cent; 5 cents; 7 cents; 9 cents; 10 cents; 15 cents; 25 cents; 60 cents; 75 cents; $1.00; $1.25; $2.00; $2.50; $4.00; $8.50; $10.87; $550.00; $800.00; $25,000.00. 2. *Give in dollars and cents the equivalents of:* 1 fr.; 0 fr. 75; 0 fr. 90; 1 fr. 25; 1 fr. 65; 81 fr.; 65 fr. 15; 1001 fr.; 1,000,000 fr.; 1,525,000 fr.

D. 1. Are people richer now or poorer? 2. I can't say (it). 3. People spend twice as much (*plus*) now, but they have more to spend. 4. It's almost the same thing. 5. Living costs more (dear) in our days. 6. Meat, bread and vegetables were cheaper some years ago. 7. Look at this piece of veal. 8. It cost me 12 fr. 45 centimes. 9. There are three kilos of it, and I paid 4 fr. 15 centimes a kilo for it. 10. Potatoes are always dearer in spring. 11. When they are cheap you pay three or four cents a pound for them in France. 12. A good cook earns from 1100 to 1200 francs. 13. A clever dealer buys cheap and sells dear. 14. This cloth is too dear; have you any cheaper? 15. Here is some cheaper cloth, but it is not so heavy (= thick). 16. How much does it cost? 17. I can give it to you at 5 fr. 75 a yard.

EXERCISE XLIV

A. Translate orally: 1. Do you remember your verses? 2. I have learned them by heart. 3. Say them to me. 4. How many problems have you done? 5. I have done six. 6. You have done the first and the second. 7. I have not forgotten my lessons. 8. They are difficult lessons, but I remember them. 9. We shall learn them by heart. 10. Louis XV died in 1774. 11. We live in the twentieth century.

B. 1. The boys were doing their lessons in their father's library. 2. There are thousands of books in the library. 3. The lessons are

difficult, but they will learn them. 4. They will learn by heart ten verses of the Bible. 5. The verses are in the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke. 6. Then they have a composition to write. 7. The subject is in the history of France. 8. It is the taking of the Bastille. 9. Their cousins will have the conquest of England by William I. 10. Why do they not take the retreat of the Ten Thousand? 11. It is a subject which is too difficult for them. 12. They will calculate the number of square metres contained in a surface five metres long and six metres and a half wide. 13. Two fifths of an inch are equal to one centimetre. 14. Ten francs are about equal to two dollars. 15. How many centimetres are there in ten inches? 16. Can you calculate that? 17. Yes, there are about twenty-five. 18. What is the date of the taking of the Bastille? 19. The Bastille was taken in 1789. 20. George V was born in 1865.

C. 1. The passage which we have to learn is difficult. 2. The subjects of composition are not very easy. 3. That little boy loses half his time. 4. He cannot calculate those difficult problems. 5. That lady gives the tenth of her money to the poor. 6. There are about twenty scholars in the first class. 7. There are about thirty in the second. 8. The boys of the first class can tell how many centimetres there are in five inches. 9. The ladder is six metres long. 10. That board is too thin; it is three centimetres thick. 11. The town was surrounded by beautiful trees; there were thousands of them. 12. Those little girls will not be able to calculate how many square metres there are in that yard. 13. It is ten metres long and eight wide. 14. Our servants save one quarter of their wages. 15. They spend much too much. 16. Forty years ago people spent less. 17. If you spend your money, you cannot save it. 18. First, I have a composition to write on one of the following subjects. 19. Secondly, I have four problems to do. 20. Thirdly, I have about twenty verses of the Bible to learn by heart.

EXERCISE XLV

A. Translate orally: 1. How old is your brother? 2. He is 25 years old (*two ways*). 3. He is older than I by three years. 4. What day of the month is to-day? 5. To-day is the 3d. 6. Two

weeks from to-day. 7. A week ago. 8. I always go to town on Mondays. 9. Every Saturday. 10. On the 1st of January. 11. On the 2d of February. 12. Next (last) Tuesday. 13. New Year's Day. 14. Christmas Day.

B., 1. I arrived at New York on Monday the 14th of June, 1875. 2. A fortnight before, I had embarked on a French ship at Havre. 3. The passage of the Atlantic is made (*reflex.*) nowadays in a week. 4. At that time, I was 22 years and 3 days old. 5. I had been born at Marseilles on the 11th of June, 1853. 6. I had learned English at college, but I couldn't speak it. 7. In the month of August I found a position in an office. 8. I had to work eight or nine hours every day. 9. Every Saturday was a holiday. 10. In two years I had saved 2500 francs, and I could speak English well. 11. On New Year's Day of 1878, a cousin of mine arrived. 12. He is younger than I by some months. 13. In February of the same year, we established a small store of our own. 14. We have had considerable success in business. 15. In fact, we have become rich. 16. My cousin and I (we) were married in America. 17. We got married on the same day, the 15th of May, 1882.

C. 1. The first month of the year is called January, the second is called February, etc. 2. Twelve months make a year (*année*). 3. Some of the months have 31 days; others have 30; February has 28. 4. There are 365 days in an ordinary year, and 366 in a leap year (*année bissextile*). 5. In a leap year February has 29 days. 6. A year has 52 weeks and a week has 7 days. 7. The first of these is called Sunday, the second Monday, etc. 8. What day of the month is it to-day? 9. To-day is the 17th; Sunday was the 14th. 10. A week from to-day will be the 24th. 11. Last Saturday was the 13th, and next Sunday will be the 21st. 12. The first of January is New Year's Day. 13. Christmas Day comes (falls) [on] the 25th of December. 14. It will be a Friday this year. 15. It will come a week from to-day. 16. Your letter arrived a fortnight ago. 17. My mother is more than 70 years old. 18. My aunt died at the age of 75.

EXERCISE XLVI

A. 1. The children rose at a quarter past six. 2. Jean always rose first. 3. Pierre rose twenty minutes after him. 4. At seven o'clock they were dressed. 5. They took their coffee at half past seven. 6. Then they worked for (*pendant*) forty-five minutes. 7. They started for school at eight twenty-five. 8. They arrived at school at ten minutes to nine. 9. At nine o'clock precisely the pupils began to work. 10. At nine thirty they had their history. 11. They had their French at ten fifteen. 12. They had finished their lessons at eleven forty-five. 13. They came out of school at noon. 14. At twenty minutes after twelve they took their lunch. 15. They returned to school at a quarter to two. 16. Then they worked for two hours. 17. At ten minutes to four they had finished everything. 18. They played and amused themselves till six o'clock. 19. Then they washed, and at seven they dined. 20. At eight twenty they went to a concert. 21. They came home at ten twenty, and went to bed at twenty minutes to eleven.

B. 1. At what o'clock did the good housewife rise? 2. She rose at six, and went to the seven o'clock mass. 3. Her watch was too slow by ten minutes. 4. She took her cup of coffee at eight. 5. The servant had prepared it before her return (*retour*, *m.*). 6. She had wakened the servant at half-past six. 7. Her husband had risen at five forty, and had started to work. 8. His watch was too fast by five minutes. 9. They worked during a long day. 10. At ten she went shopping and returned home at eleven thirty. 11. At twelve fifteen they took their lunch. 12. Some friends came at five o'clock. 13. They took a cup of tea together. 14. After dinner she and her husband went to the theatre. 15. They saw one of Molière's plays. 16. They returned home at eleven, and went to bed half an hour later.

EXERCISE XLVII

A. Translate orally: 1. Charming landscapes. 2. Weeping like a child. 3. Speaking very fast. 4. By buying cheap and selling dear. 5. On arriving, I met them going out. 6. Generally speaking, he rises early. 7. Having risen, she sets out. 8. He speaks

of travelling soon. 9. He started without dining. 10. He started after waiting an hour. 11. I like swimming. 12. Speaking French is not easy. 13. I heard them singing (*three ways*).

B. 1. Sitting (seated) before the fire, an old gentleman is smoking his pipe. 2. He is relating the story of his life. 3. Looking at him, one would say that he is an ordinary man. 4. However, he has had an interesting and remarkable life. 5. I listen to his story without answering him. 6. By listening to him, I hope to learn something. 7. Here is a part of what he was telling me. 8. Beguiling the tedium of life in (*dans*) pleasure, I arrived at mature age. 9. Then I began to find more pleasure in working than in amusing myself. 10. I often used to say that the proverb *l'appétit* etc., is true. 11. After working many years, I became rich. 12. Old age is now coming on (= to) me, but I see it coming without fearing it. 13. Not having led an irregular life, I am happy and tranquil. 14. Generally speaking, I am not lonesome, being surrounded with friends and relatives. 15. I am fond of reading and studying. 16. I often amuse myself by taking long walks in the open air.

C. 1. What an interesting story! 2. I shall speak to your father about it before (*avant de*) answering. 3. While waiting for the train, let us go to the casino. 4. I don't like waiting at the station. 5. I thank you for accompanying me. 6. Nobody can live without eating. 7. My parents are speaking of passing the winter in London. 8. They are fond of travelling and of seeing other countries. 9. Being ill, my sister is unable to accompany them this time. 10. I like fishing better than hunting. 11. Lying in (his) bed, he passes the time in reading. 12. Standing before the fire, he was smoking a long pipe. 13. Look at the children playing in the yard. 14. On awakening, I found that it was almost noon.

EXERCISE XLVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. We must be here at noon. 2. We must do our work. 3. He wishes me to be there. 4. It is necessary that you should know your lesson. 5. You must not do that. 6. They would like me to go away. 7. We are sorry that you are going away. 8. It will be good for you to wait a little. 9. It is important that he should know his lesson. 10. What do you wish

me to do? 11. I wish you to finish your work. 12. When shall I start?

B. 1. We must go to the dressmaker's this morning. 2. We must be there about nine o'clock. 3. My mother would like you to go with us. 4. Very well, I'll go with you. 5. You like to go shopping, don't you? 6. Yes, when does your mother want us to start? 7. We must start about half-past eight. 8. My sisters will be glad that you choose, with them, cloth for their dresses. 9. They must be plain. 10. My mother does not wish us to be richly dressed. 11. She approves of having skirts and waists plain. 12. We must have a little trimming, all the same. 13. It is important to have good trimming on our dresses and hats. 14. A dress must be well trimmed and lined. 15. It is necessary that a dressmaker should know cutting and sewing. 16. It is important that a dress be well cut and sewed. 17. Our dressmaker knows how to cut and sew. 18. My mother doubts whether there are any more clever than she. 19. We like so much to cut and sew. 20. My mother approves of your knowing sewing.

C. 1. Those little girls know how to sew. 2. Their mother wishes them to know how. 3. It is good for them to know how to make their dresses. 4. I should like my dresses to be well cut and sewed. 5. We should like everybody to do his work well. 6. The architect must make good plans. 7. He must also oversee all the workmen: the masons, the carpenters and the painters. 8. The masons must build good walls. 9. It is important that the carpenters make good wainscoting in a house. 10. We want the floors, doors and windows to be well made. 11. The fields must be well ploughed. 12. The harvesters must cut the wheat and bring it into the barn. 13. It is important that the wheat be well threshed. 14. The miller must make good flour. 15. If the flour is not good, the baker cannot make good bread. 16. Children must go to school and do their exercises well. 17. They must not tease animals. 18. They must be always ready to render a service to (the) others. 19. You will never be sorry that you have rendered a service. 20. You must always ask, "what do you want me to do for you?" not (*non pas*) "what can you do for me?"

EXERCISE XLIX

A. Translate orally: 1. I am looking for a necktie that suits me. 2. There is nobody who can do that. 3. It is the best book I have. 4. Whoever you are. 5. Before I start. 6. Although I am ill. 7. For fear you should fall. 8. Let him do it for me. 9. Whatever you do. 10. Let us sell it; let him sell it. 11. Finish your work; let him finish his.

B. 1. Are you going to your aunt's dancing party? 2. I don't know yet whether I can be present (there), although my brother and I (we) are invited. 3. I have no evening dress. 4. At least (*en tout cas*), I have no evening dress that will suit me. 5. My aunt wants all young ladies to be in evening dress. 6. Young men must be in dress coats if they wish to dance at her house. 7. Before accepting the invitation, I must go to the dressmaker's. 8. I doubt whether (*que*) she can make me a dress before next week. 9. Then my young brother has no dress coat either. 10. Let him go at once to the tailor's. 11. It's the only thing he can do. 12. He must have a dress coat and a white tie. 13. Although the time is short, the tailor can make it if he will. 14. However fine his frock coat may be, he can't wear it at a ball. 15. It is necessary for him to have also a white waistcoat and mother-of-pearl buttons. 16. He must see about these things before it is too late. 17. He must also buy some other gloves. 18. Although the ones he has are still good, they are no longer new.

C. 1. Unless you see about that affair at once, it will be too late. 2. This is the best morning coat I have ever had. 3. Let the tailor send home my frock coat and sack coat when they are ready. 4. Haven't you any better hat? 5. These are the best that I can offer you at present. 6. I am looking for a house that is well built. 7. The only steamer which leaves Havre on Tuesdays is "La Lorraine." 8. Whatever you do, don't go to a dancing party in a frock coat. 9. However good those pictures may be, the artist cannot sell them. 10. Although my brother is younger than I, he already knows how to swim. 11. Unless the tailor finishes your morning coat before Monday, you cannot attend the reception. 12. Let him hurry up. 13. Let us set out before it is too late. 14. Let the children do their exercises before they take a walk.

EXERCISE L

A. Translate orally: 1. He carried away my books. 2. We seized the thief. 3. The thief was arrested. 4. As soon as they had arrived. 5. The children ran after their father. 6. We heard a blow. 7. The little girls came out in haste. 8. The loaf was carried off. 9. We stopped the horse. 10. I made a hole in the board.

B. 1. Jean Valjean was a peasant. 2. His family was poor. 3. He lost his father and mother at an early age. 4. His sister had seven children. 5. When her husband died, it was necessary that Jean should work for them. 6. He took the father's place as regards the family. 7. He worked hard and made ends meet with difficulty. 8. Soon a severe winter came. 9. Jean and his sister got no work. 10. The family got no bread. 11. Jean took a stick and broke the baker's front window. 12. The baker was getting ready to go to bed when he heard a violent blow. 13. He was in his bedroom, but he came down in haste to the shop. 14. Jean passed his arm through the hole and seized a loaf. 15. He carried it away and the baker ran after him. 16. The thief was soon caught.

C. 1. As soon as the baker heard the blow, he came down in haste. 2. He saw the arm which was stealing the loaf. 3. He tried to seize it. 4. A thief is not easy to catch. 5. Jean ran away very fast. 6. The baker rushed from the shop and ran after him. 7. After some time, he caught Jean and took the loaf. 8. Then Jean was arrested. 9. He had broken a shop window and had carried some bread away. 10. His poor sister and her children did not get any bread that evening. 11. We do not approve of men stealing bread. 12. We must not steal, but little children must eat. 13. It is important that they should have good bread. 14. We should like them all to have enough of bread.

EXERCISE LI

A. Translate orally: 1. I wished him to take it. 2. We wished him to be happy. 3. We had wished him to buy it. 4. Although he did it. 5. It was the only thing he could do. 6. Before they had arrived. 7. He doubted whether they were happy. 8. Be-

fore he sold his house. 9. He would have to buy another. 10. They desired him to take a journey. 11. We were sorry he had gone. 12. Whatever you might do.

B. 1. My brother had to cross the Atlantic recently. 2. Although he wasn't very well, my father wished him to go at once. 3. It was necessary for him to take the journey on account of (*pour*) important business. 4. Firstly, he had to get his railway ticket for New York. 5. It was important for him also to get (*avoir*) a good stateroom on the vessel. 6. Then he had to see after his luggage. 7. He ordered his valise to be put (use *on*) in his stateroom. 8. His heavy luggage had to be lowered into the hold. 9. Although the ship rolled a good deal, my brother was comfortable in his cabin. 10. Before the steamer was in the open sea, he had become accustomed (*reflex.*) to the rolling. 11. That did not prevent him from enjoying himself. 12. Although he was ill when he embarked, he was soon better (*aller mieux*). 13. Before he landed in Liverpool he had (was) completely recovered.

C. 1. Before my brother started he took his ticket for the sleeping car. 2. He had to take his ticket early, in order to get a good place. 3. We should like you to lower our trunks into the hold. 4. I should like somebody to see about my valise. 5. I wished it to be put into my stateroom, but I haven't found it there. 6. We were sorry that our friends had been hindered on (*en*) [the] way. 7. Although they were hindered, they arrived before the ship started. 8. My brother was ill, and I doubted whether he could take the journey. 9. He had to start at once, although he was ill. 10. Although he had travelled a good deal, he had to lie down almost all the time to prevent seasickness.

EXERCISE LII

A. Translate orally: 1. We shall not know him. 2. We knew nothing about it. 3. They knew everybody. 4. You did not recognize me, did you? 5. I am glad that you knew your lesson. 6. She was born in 1860. 7. They know how to write. 8. She knew nobody there. 9. He cannot swim. 10. They know me well.

B. 1. What did they know of that affair? 2. They knew nothing of it. 3. They did not recognize us at first. 4. I do not

know the date of the letter. 5. Wouldn't they know me? 6. They would know you very well. 7. They were glad that we knew our verses. 8. Is it necessary that I should know my lesson? 9. It is not necessary that you should know it to-day. 10. I shall know it to-morrow. 11. In what year was your sister born? 12. She was born in 1910.

C. 1. We were acquainted with that gentleman. 2. My father knew him very well. 3. The children did not know where we were. 4. They would not know where to find him. 5. They wish us to do our work now. 6. That little girl can write, but she cannot sew. 7. I knew many people at the concert. 8. Louis XIV was born in 1638. 9. My aunt knows Paris well. 10. He was the first to recognize you. 11. Those boys don't know how to skate. 12. I was glad that you knew your lessons. 13. He wished us to know how to swim. 14. They did not know how to do their work.

EXERCISE LIII

A. 1. The English people have always been free. 2. Most of my relatives live in South America. 3. Perhaps I shall go to see them next summer. 4. This kind of hat costs 12 francs 50 centimes. 5. He and I have always worked well together. 6. Neither (the one nor the other) of these boys knows the lesson to-day. 7. Few people know Europe better than my uncle. 8. "If you tried that," answered my father, "you would not succeed." 9. They have done for (*pour*) us all that even the best friends can do. 10. This young man knows how to work; hence he has a good position. 11. Our cook saves half of her wages; hence she will soon be rich. 12. "Where does Mr. Ravon live now?" I asked. 13. I don't know where he lives now. 14. Perhaps our maid can tell you (it).

B. 1. The French people like to dine at (the) restaurant[s]. 2. The American people like business (*pl.*). 3. You and he are still good friends, are you not? 4. My sister and I attended the ball, and also many of our acquaintances. 5. Will not you and your sister come to see us in the country? 6. Do you know who I am? 7. I don't know who you are, and I don't know what you want here. 8. Do you know what that tall gentleman wants whom you met (*voir*) at our house this morning? 9. Can you tell me where the restaurant

is? 10. My mother asked her how her parents were. 11. "They are both well," she replied. 12. Is it in this house that your family used to live (formerly)? 13. A good teacher knows what his pupils are doing. 14. Do you remember what you were doing a week ago to-day? 15. Few people can do that.

EXERCISE LIV

A. Translate orally: 1. We shall be able to do it. 2. I should like to see you. 3. I want to be there. 4. I was able to be there. 5. I wanted him to be there. 6. You want to go there, don't you? 7. We could do it. 8. They could bring it. 9. I saw her there. 10. We saw you there.

B. 1. The horse cannot run. 2. The cows do not want to eat. 3. We did not see the children. 4. The man would be able to work. 5. The children will be able to go to school to-morrow. 6. They do not want to go to school. 7. They will be willing to go (there) next week. 8. The little boys wanted to find beechnuts. 9. They saw none. 10. They couldn't find any. 11. The little girls were looking for flowers, but they could not find any. 12. Shall I see you to-morrow? 13. You will be able to see us, if you are here. 14. If you had been here, we should have seen you. 15. Did you see them? 16. I saw nobody. 17. We saw nothing.

C. 1. They would like to work. 2. We should like to study. 3. They want us to see their books. 4. Will you show me your watch? 5. Yes, here it is. 6. I should like you to do your work. 7. We shall see you if we can. 8. They wished to start yesterday, but they were not able. 9. We shall not be able to go far with you. 10. He was not able to sell his house. 11. We could not see the beavers at the Zoological Gardens. 12. The mason could not carry the stone; it was too heavy. 13. We shall not be able to catch the train. 14. The bees could not find any honey; there were no flowers. 15. We do not want to read. 16. Well then, do what you wish (*fut.*).

EXERCISE LV

A. Translate orally: 1. We should like to have some. 2. We should have liked to be there. 3. Could we have done that? 4.

The little boy can't write yet. 5. She can't write now, she is ill. 6. They would have liked to come. 7. They could come if they wished. 8. He could not do it. 9. I cannot believe it. 10. Do what you can (*fut.*).

B. 1. Our neighbour's daughter is clever and intelligent. 2. She is only eight, but she can read and write. 3. She is learning to keep house. 4. She can do a great many things already. 5. Her father and mother would like her to know how to do these things. 6. She lays the cloth and arranges the dishes. 7. She knows where the knives, forks and spoons are. 8. She is not tall enough to (*pour*) take plates and cups out of (*dans*) the big cupboard. 9. If she were to try to get them, she might break them. 10. If she were older, she could make a cup of coffee for her father. 11. Look in the drawer for the knives and forks. 12. Don't take the cups and plates out of (*dans*) the cupboard for fear of breaking them. 13. We get up early so that we may help our parents. 14. We should like to learn how to make many things.

C. 1. What is the little girl's name? She is called Jeanne. 2. She is still young and small, but she can do many things. 3. She can set the table and wash the dishes (*vaisselle*). 4. She is learning to cut and sew. 5. When she is (*fut.*) a little bigger she will be able to make her dresses. 6. She knows how to count and do problems. 7. She can write a letter and read a story. 8. She learns a lesson very quickly and she does not forget it. 9. If she cannot do what she would like, she does what she can. 10. She has a watch and can tell what time it is. 11. She goes to bed early and wakens early. 12. She gets up at once and dresses quickly. 13. She goes down at once to the kitchen and begins to prepare the breakfast. 14. She brings the bread and milk from the cellar. 15. She makes the coffee before her father and mother are in the dining room. 16. After having breakfasted, she washes the dishes, puts on her hat and gloves and goes to school.

EXERCISE LVI

A. Translate orally: 1. Are you going to see her? 2. I shall go to see her to-day. 3. We owe him nothing. 4. You owe me a great deal. 5. She will come to see us. 6. She has gone

away. 7. Go there. 8. Don't go there. 9. We must not go there. 10. My brother came here yesterday. 11. Come with me. 12. Come here at once. 13. I am glad that you are coming. 14. They were going and coming all the time.

B. 1. Where did he go? 2. He went home. 3. I owe him a hundred francs. 4. Come and see me soon. 5. Are you going to the dance? 6. I am not. 7. We desired them to go to the theatre. 8. We came early. 9. They have not come. 10. We should go to church if we could. 11. I am to go away to-morrow. 12. He was to come here yesterday. 13. Our friends will come soon. 14. Our cousins (*m.*) must not go away to-day. 15. We are to stay here till next week. 16. If you want me to go away, I shall not stay.

C. 1. Our friends are coming to see us. 2. We are going to see them. 3. He owes us nothing. 4. I owe nobody anything. 5. Whom are they going to invite to dinner? 6. They are going to invite their neighbours. 7. When will you come? 8. I shall come next week. 9. You must come at once. 10. You must not go away to-day. 11. Did you come in [a] carriage? 12. I came on foot; I have no carriage. 13. The children are to study their lessons after four o'clock. 14. We are going to see the lions at three o'clock. 15. They will be fed at half past three (*Ex. XXXVI*). 16. We did not owe our friends anything.

EXERCISE LVII

A. Translate orally: 1. We have just arrived. 2. I am to be there. 3. He was to be there yesterday. 4. They had just started. 5. If you happen to see him. 6. We had to start yesterday. 7. I had to do my work. 8. You ought to give him the money. 9. We are going to attend to that affair. 10. Let us go and see him. 11. Come and see me. 12. They had to speak.

B. 1. They have just been dining with their relatives and friends. 2. They had invited a larger number of them, but some of them (*d'entre eux*) could not accept the invitation. 3. Some were forced to leave (*quitter*) the city and could not come. 4. This is the season for receptions, and my mother is going to give one next week. 5. Many of our friends are to be invited. 6. Later there is going to be

a dinner at my aunt's to which many will come. 7. From now till then my aunt and cousins (*f.*) will be very busy (*occupées*). 8. In fact they have already begun to make their preparations. 9. My aunt is to attend to the menu. 10. At her dinner side dishes are to be served. 11. There are going to be radishes and sardines. 12. After this the soup will come, and later, vegetables, a roast and salad. 13. There will be two kinds of wine, a red and a white wine. 14. At the end of the meal (*repas, m.*) one should serve the ices, fruits, walnuts and coffee. 15. If I attend the dinner, I shall take neither wine nor black coffee. 16. Perhaps I shall be obliged to stay at home.

C. 1. My grandfather and grandmother have just had a large reception. 2. Before long they are to have a dinner to which they will invite their whole family. 3. About thirty people are going to be at this family festivity. 4. All sorts of entrées and salads will be served. 5. The dinner will be given, although some may catch colds before the date of the dinner. 6. Nothing can hinder us from being there, for grandfather and grandmother are so kind to us. 7. The day before yesterday I paid (*faire*) them a visit and they were very cheerful (*gai*). 8. Grandfather told me stories and grandmother was busy about her household affairs. 9. She wanted me to take some biscuits and wine, and I took some. 10. I ought to go to see them oftener. 11. I hope that I shall be able to go and see them the day after to-morrow. 12. I ought to have begun sooner to pay them frequent (*fréquent*) visits. 13. After the dinner I shall owe them a dinner call (*visite de digestion*). 14. Before the date of the dinner I am to make a little trip in the country. 15. I shall travel by the railway and shall take the eight o'clock train on Monday morning. 16. I shall return home on Thursday by the seven o'clock evening train. 17. I shall hasten; I shall not say there is no hurry (*cela ne presse pas*).

EXERCISE LVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. What do you say? 2. I say nothing. 3. Do not say that. 4. I said good-bye to them. 5. They sat down to dinner. 6. You must not put that on the table. 7. Take this apple. 8. Don't do that. 9. Put your hat on. 10. The

lady must not take that book. 11. The birds are making their nests. 12. I took my hat and I went away. 13. The pupil will do his exercises. 14. He must do them.

B. 1. What did he say? 2. He said that he would go away. 3. What did you do? 4. I did nothing. 5. He did everything. 6. Put on your overcoat. 7. Don't tell me what he did. 8. Here is my pencil; take it; don't take Mary's. 9. Her mother wants her to set the table. 10. We shall take a walk. 11. What was he doing when you saw him? 12. He was doing his exercises. 13. Tell her what I told you. 14. Don't do what I do. 15. Do what I say.

C. 1. Do what you will (*fut.*). 2. Having done that, she went away. 3. We shall take some bread and wine. 4. They will take some water. 5. I am putting this on the table; don't take it. 6. Will you take some salad? 7. If you please, and I should like to have some potatoes also. 8. We shall go to see them and shall bid them good-bye. 9. They wanted me to tell him all. 10. I told them nothing. 11. They wished me to take his place. 12. Do not put the pens and ink on the table. 13. We are going to put the cups and plates on the table. 14. Let us not tell them where we shall be. 15. Let us do nothing; let us say nothing.

EXERCISE LIX

A. Translate orally: 1. We are going to get clothes made. 2. We shall show them the bears. 3. They have had their hair cut. 4. He charged us five francs. 5. We shall charge him ten francs. 6. He makes the pupils work. 7. We had him read a book. 8. I have heard my father say that. 9. Show the ladies in. 10. He had his clothes brushed.

B. 1. Some young men are not well dressed. 2. If one is not well dressed one does not win respect. 3. One should not give way to carelessness. 4. One must be very careful of one's linen. 5. One must have cuffs and collars carefully washed. 6. They show whether you respect cleanliness. 7. I think that you take good care of your clothes. 8. Yours are better brushed than mine. 9. My mother told me that I should have a suit made. 10. I went to

the tailor's, I chose the cloth and he took my measure. 11. He will charge me one hundred and fifty francs for the suit. 12. I needed a pair of shoes also and I went to the shoemaker's. 13. There I had my measure taken for shoes. 14. The shoemaker is going to charge me twenty-two francs for them. 15. Then I had my hair cut, and I paid the barber fifty centimes. 16. Then I had my clothes brushed, and I gave a tip of three cents to the journeyman barber.

C. 1. That young man is careful of his dress (manner of dressing). 2. His clothes are always fashionable (*à la mode*). 3. They fit him well, are simple and in (*de*) good taste. 4. The cloth of which (§ 94) he has them made is good and strong. 5. They are well cut, sewn and lined. 6. His shoes leave nothing to be desired, they are strong and fit him well. 7. His collars and cuffs are carefully washed and his ties are in (*de*) the best taste. 8. His hat is well brushed and his gloves are clean and fresh. 9. He puts on a sack coat or morning coat before noon. 10. When he goes to a reception he generally wears a frock coat. 11. [In] the evening he puts on a dress coat and a white tie with mother-of-pearl studs. 12. His sister is also well dressed. 13. [In] the morning she puts on a plain dress with very little trimming. 14. At a dancing party she is always in evening dress. 15. She has her dressmaker make for her the best dresses. 16. Her milliner (*modiste*) knows how to make the most beautiful hats.

EXERCISE LX

A. Translate orally: 1. Do you notice it (*s'apercevoir*)? 2. I do not notice it. 3. We have not noticed it. 4. You will send her a letter, will you not? 5. They were very thirsty. 6. We have received good news. 7. We want them to receive good wages. 8. All men will die. 9. We were glad that he should receive it. 10. He died.

B. 1. We shall send the children to school. 2. He is sending us a letter. 3. He receives money every day. 4. We have never received any. 5. Men die. 6. His mother died this morning. 7. He will die. 8. She would have died. 9. I wish you to receive

the gift. 10. My father noticed nothing. 11. If she dies, the children will have nothing. 12. Those women do not receive good wages. 13. They wished us to send the letters to the post office. 14. If they had worked well, they would have received good wages.

C. 1. We received news yesterday. 2. I put the letters I had received into that drawer. 3. His mother will send him money. 4. Steam drives (*mouvoir*) the engine (*machine, f.*). 5. We wished them to receive our friends. 6. We knew that she would die. 7. Napoleon I died in 1821. 8. We should like you to send a pound of tea. 9. I hope he will receive the letter to-day. 10. Many children have died. 11. His mother wished him to send it. 12. If you send it to me, I will pay for it. 13. The children did not receive their gifts. 14. They will receive them next week.

EXERCISE LXI

A. Translate orally: 1. We often used to hear from her. 2. We shall let him know. 3. They have heard of it. 4. They sent for the doctor. 5. He wonders whether you will come. 6. He will send for his children. 7. We'll come for the children. 8. We'll go for the cows. 9. They kept us waiting. 10. Don't keep me waiting.

B. 1. We shall let you know when we shall come. 2. We shall send you a letter or we shall telegraph to you. 3. You will hear from us to-morrow or the following day. 4. If you do not receive the letter [in] the morning, it will come by the afternoon mail. 5. One hears a great deal about accidents almost every day. 6. We never know what might happen. 7. We shall arrive by the seven o'clock evening train. 8. We hope that it will not be late. 9. I hear that it is often late. 10. We wonder whether we shall arrive on time. 11. We hope that you will come to the station for us and that you will not be kept waiting. 12. You will find us changed and you may not recognize us. 13. If you are not at the station, we shall telephone you. 14. We shall be glad if you will send a carriage for us. 15. It will take us to your house and later we can send for our baggage. 16. But there is no hurry about that.

C. 1. We shall return home to-morrow at three o'clock in the afternoon. 2. As soon as we are (shall be) there we shall send for our nephew and niece. 3. They informed us that they would come as soon as we should send for them. 4. We hope that they will not keep us waiting. 5. We were wondering whether we should know them. 6. We have been told that they are much changed. 7. They are both much taller. 8. We have heard that Marcel and Renée are very handsome. 9. We shall invite some of our young friends to a dance to (*pour*) meet them. 10. Young people must enjoy themselves. 11. Our nephew and niece might be lonesome if we did not give them some amusement. 12. They would not come to see us again (*ne . . . plus*). 13. We should like to see them happy when they are (will be) with us. 14. We shall take them to the theatre when they are here. 15. We shall go riding and driving with them in the parks and woods.

EXERCISE LXII

A. Translate orally: 1. We do not believe that. 2. She will read her book. 3. He will not be elected. 4. You must not read that newspaper. 5. He wanted us to believe that story. 6. They were reading very slowly. 7. They read (*p. def.*) the chapter. 8. Do not read too much. 9. Read less. 10. They do not believe in it. 11. They would read more if they had the time. 12. I have heard from him.

B. 1. He reads less quickly than you. 2. We read too fast. 3. What does he wish us to read? 4. We ought to read the second chapter. 5. We shall read the third chapter now. 6. If you read more slowly, you would read better. 7. Let us not elect those people. 8. Believe what he says. 9. Would you believe it? He was there. 10. I do not believe in it. 11. They read nothing. 12. We read newspapers only. 13. Give us something to read. 14. Nobody believes him.

C. 1. What books have they read? 2. They haven't read any yet. 3. He thinks it is going to rain. 4. My father read the whole book. 5. I read (*p. def.*) only half of it. 6. They used to read badly. 7. You used to read better than I. 8. Read the

whole letter; it is interesting. 9. He thought that you would be elected. 10. I thought you had gone away. 11. I think they will come to-morrow. 12. My mother wished me to read good books. 13. I have never read a better book than that one. 14. I think I shall send him a letter.

EXERCISE LXIII

A. Translate orally: 1. They confess that they forgot it. 2. We were expecting to see them to-day. 3. He thought he saw you leaving. 4. He hoped to have seen them. 5. We do not expect to be elected. 6. You think that my brother will be elected. 7. He hopes he will succeed in it. 8. He says he saw you. 9. We expect to be there.

B. 1. My friend had been at the village. 2. It was election day, and he had forgotten the affair. 3. He had been so busy preparing for his examinations. 4. Unless well prepared, one cannot hope to pass the examinations. 5. But [having] arrived in the village, he interested himself in (*à*) what was going on. 6. He saw the candidates and the electors who were busy with (*de*) the elections. 7. The municipal councillors were being elected (use *on*). 8. The majority of the citizens of the municipality had voted. 9. All good citizens should cast their ballots when there is an election. 10. Those who will not disturb themselves on election day in order to vote are not good citizens. 11. My friend's father was a candidate, and he expected to be elected. 12. My friend thought that his father would have a large majority. 13 The candidate who expects to succeed is sometimes beaten. 14. The public may be mistaken and refuse to elect the best candidate.

C. 1. My brother and sister are preparing for the examinations. 2. They are working hard, and expect they will pass. 3. They hope they will not fail, although they know that the examinations are difficult. 4. By the way, do you know whether Charles Lebrun is going to write at the examinations? 5. I do not think so; he confesses [to] not having worked hard. 6. There are some things which he knows pretty well. 7. He has shown a certain carelessness in some (§ 102) of his subjects. 8. He says he does not like history, geography, English grammar and Latin. 9. That is very

bad (*mal*); unless one likes those subjects, he will fail in them (*y*). 10. We have been told also that he is fond of games (*jeux*) of all sorts. 11. He likes to dress well and to amuse himself (*à*) taking walks in the parks. 12. A young man should dress well and amuse himself, but he must work hard also. 13. He expected to pass the last time, but he failed. 14. I hope he will change; if he studies well I believe that he will succeed. 15. We shall all hope so.

EXERCISE LXIV

A. Translate orally: 1. He is drinking milk. 2. Let us drink a glass of wine. 3. They do not drink wine. 4. They will solve their problems. 5. They must not drink milk. 6. The miller grinds the wheat. 7. Mary sews well. 8. My brother has solved the problem. 9. We drank (*p. def.*) some milk. 10. Renée must sew her gloves.

B. 1. The miller has ground all the wheat. 2. The wheat [being] ground, he sold the flour. 3. What was he drinking? 4. He often drinks a cup of coffee and milk. 5. Will you drink a glass of wine? 6. No, thanks, I never drink wine. 7. The doctor wishes me to drink a little wine. 8. Let the miller grind the wheat. 9. Let the pupil solve his problems. 10. Let the dressmaker sew the dress. 11. The little girls are sewing well. 12. My mother sewed (*p. def.*) her dress. 13. Your mother will sew hers. 14. Our coffee having been drunk, we started.

C. 1. If you were ill, would you drink wine? 2. I shall drink wine if the doctor orders it. 3. Don't drink coffee this morning. 4. Don't drink any. 5. If he drank wine, he would be ill. 6. The problems that I solved are not easy. 7. I was solving the problem while you were sewing. 8. To make flour, wheat must be ground. 9. The little girl cannot sew, but she will learn. 10. The dressmaker is sewing the lady's silk dress. 11. She has been sewing all day. 12. Read the newspaper while I am sewing. 13. We used to drink tea, now we drink coffee. 14. I gave him coffee, but he would not drink it.

EXERCISE LXV

A. Translate orally: 1. We hastened to finish. 2. We began by writing the letter. 3. We should prefer to go. 4. They would just as soon stay. 5. I am hurrying for fear of missing the train. 6. They almost fell. 7. The men have finished working. 8. I ran for fear of being late. 9. They are rich enough to have a large house. 10. We came to see him.

B. 1. We have many lessons to prepare at home. 2. In order to do them all before (*avant d'*) going to school, we do some the preceding evening. 3. We are not too tired this evening to do them all. 4. Let us begin by learning our English poetry (*vers*). 5. I should like better to write our composition first. 6. It is all the same to us, but we would as soon solve our problems in algebra first. 7. The Latin lesson is difficult; let us prepare it first. 8. There are two chapters of it and we shall probably not be able to solve our problems on account of the Latin. 9. We finish generally by doing our Latin lesson. 10. We must finish working at half-past nine. 11. When we have finished working, sometimes we read the newspapers. 12. We shall not read them this evening for fear of going to bed too late. 13. Let us go to bed early and then we shall waken early. 14. Sometimes I hasten too much, so as not to be late at school. 15. My friend ran too fast the other day and fell. 16. He almost broke his leg and he is lame now.

C. 1. If I do not hasten, I shall miss my class. 2. I like better to be early than late. 3. I was tired this morning and did not waken early. 4. If one does not waken, one cannot rise. 5. When one is late the other pupils exclaim: "How late you are" (How you are late)! 6. I was nearly late yesterday, but I shall be early tomorrow. 7. There are pupils who would just as soon be late as early. 8. The teacher is sometimes angry because they keep him waiting. 9. He told us one day the story of the king who was angry because one of his colonels almost kept him waiting. 10. Never keep others waiting. 11. Give a good example. 12. Let us do something easy; for example, let us learn some poetry. 13. I would rather learn a chapter in the history of France. 14. You will probably end up by doing nothing. 15. We shall see, but I hope to do something. 16. If we work, we shall finally succeed.

EXERCISE LXVI

A. Translate orally: 1. These men are threshing the wheat in the barn. 2. He always sleeps well. 3. Do you make use of a red pencil? 4. They did not sleep well last night. 5. We slept a long time. 6. We fell asleep early. 7. Let us use these books. 8. Churn the butter, please. 9. You are cleaning the shoes. 10. The maid will clean the kitchen. 11. Let us clean the dishes. 12. Will you kindly clean these gloves?

B. 1. The children have not been sleeping well. 2. We hope they will sleep better. 3. The harvesters will thresh the wheat. 4. I want the maid to serve the lunch. 5. The maid churned the butter. 6. Madam, the lunch is served (*or* Madam is served). 7. The shoes are not cleaned. 8. I am glad that you slept well. 9. Are you using your pen? I am; use hers. 10. The children went to bed and fell asleep at once. 11. I tried to sleep, but I could not. 12. Let the maid clean the bedrooms. 13. If we cannot sleep, we shall get up. 14. I fell asleep before twelve.

C. 1. My mother sleeps badly. 2. At what time did they go to sleep? 3. They always fall asleep quickly. 4. That cruel mother used to beat her children. 5. The children were beaten by their mother. 6. The doctor wished the patient to sleep. 7. We should like you to clean the kitchen. 8. The table needs to be cleaned. 9. Will you lend me the books? I can't; I am using them. 10. This book is no use (use *servir à*). 11. How did you sleep last (*cette*) night? 12. I slept very well, thank you, and how did you sleep? (*say* and you) 13. I am going to have my watch cleaned (*see L. LIX*). 14. We had our clothes cleaned.

EXERCISE LXVII

A. Translate orally: 1. Obey your parents. 2. I obey them. 3. He took it from me. 4. Make use of that. 5. I am (making use of it). 6. I did not notice it. 7. I did not use it. 8. We did not think of it. 9. He asked me for money. 10. We paid him for it. 11. We were playing cards. 12. They used to play the piano. 13. Think of me. 14. I remember him.

B. 1. We have been with our grandparents in the country; we came home yesterday. 2. We were good and obeyed grandfather and grandmother. 3. They were kind to us and used to forgive us all our faults. 4. We had a good time watching them work. 5. Sometimes we would help them. 6. We used to go to the meadow for the cows. 7. When the cows were in the stable, grandfather would milk them. 8. Then he would take the pails of milk to the dairy. 9. Grandmother would take them from him. 10. Once a week they used to make butter. 11. You know that a churn is used for making butter. 12. It must be carefully cleaned or the butter will not be good. 13. Grandmother used to explain to us that the quality of the butter depended on the cleanliness of the utensils (which one) used. 14. Grandfather used to work the churn, and that interested us a great deal. 15. We would come close to him to see. 16. We would ask him a great many questions. 17. "Grandfather, how much do you pay for a churn? How much do the customers pay you for butter?" and so forth. 18. When he would not speak, we would ask: "What are you thinking about?"

C. 1. We interested ourselves (*reflex.*) much in (*à*) looking at the butter when it was forming. 2. We would shout and clap our hands. 3. Then grandmother would take the butter out (*sortir*) of the churn. 4. She would wash it and prepare it for the market. 5. Everything (which is) in a dairy must be clean. 6. If the utensils are dirty (*sale*), the butter will be spoiled (*se gâter*). 7. Our grandparents always thought of this and cleaned their dairy carefully. 8. Some ladies know how to play on the piano. 9. Our grandmother knew how to wash her dairy and to make good butter. 10. She often forgave us our faults, but she would (§ 164) not forgive us for (*d'*) being dirty. 11. If you want me to love you, use plenty (*beaucoup*) of soap and water. 12. Don't come near me if your hands are not clean. 13. If you have borrowed anything from your friends, give it back (*rendre*). 14. Steal nothing from any one (§ 104). 15. Pay everybody what you owe him. 16. Think of these things; remember them always. 17. Don't ask too many questions. 18. Don't ask your friends too often for money.

EXERCISE LXVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. You will feel the cold. 2. The dog follows me. 3. He left immediately. 4. He will leave to-morrow morning. 5. I was not following you. 6. Follow your master. 7. Let us leave. 8. Do not go out. 9. I am not feeling well. 10. He wanted me to follow him.

B. 1. They are leaving for the United States. 2. My mother started yesterday. 3. We are going out to take a walk. 4. Let them not go out; it is raining. 5. They will go out when it is (*fut.*) fine. 6. Stay at home if you do not feel well. 7. The horses follow their master. 8. The colonel is followed by (*de*) his men. 9. Night follows day. 10. These roses smell sweet (*bon*). 11. Don't follow me. 12. Let the children go out if they wish. 13. Follow the path which leads to the sawmill. 14. Let us not lose the right (*bon*) road; let us always follow it.

C. 1. Have they not gone out? 2. Not yet, they are going out at half-past three. 3. They went away without saying good-bye. 4. [On] the following day they came to see us. 5. They followed (*p. def.*) their parents. 6. He is not feeling well; he has caught a cold. 7. He was not feeling well that day; don't you remember? 8. How are you this morning? 9. I am feeling very well. 10. Porter, will you please get out my luggage? 11. As soon as we are (*fut.*) ready, let us start. 12. They will follow us at once. 13. Start as soon as you can (*fut.*); don't wait. 14. Get the cows out of the stable.

EXERCISE LXIX

A. Complete by supplying **ce** *or* **il** *and the correct preposition:* 1. . . . est facile . . . faire cela. 2. . . . n'est pas difficile . . . faire. 3. . . . n'est pas certain qu'il ait été ici. 4. . . . est mieux . . . ne pas partir. 5. . . . est mieux. 6. . . . est très mal; je n'aime pas cela. 7. . . . est facile . . . marcher. 8. . . . est à désirer qu'il fasse cela. 9. . . . n'est pas certain.

B. Complete by supplying **c'est, ce sont, il (elle) est, ils (elles) sont,** *as required:* 1. . . . une Américaine. 2. . . . Canadienne. 3. . . . des maçons. 4. . . . menuisier. 5. . . . des Français.

6. . . . un jeune Anglais. 7. . . . Français. 8. . . . médecins. 9. . . . un bon tailleur.

C. 1. We have good neighbours in this house, and it is interesting to observe them. 2. Our neighbour on the ground floor is a grocer. 3. He is a Norman and sells good Norman butter. 4. It is in his shop that our other neighbours often get their provisions. 5. His wife is not a Norman, she is from Marseilles. 6. She is a worthy woman and likes to chat with the customers. 7. They have many customers, because they are worthy people. 8. They have a good reputation and do a good business. 9. There is a doctor who lives on the first floor. 10. He is a good doctor and has a large practice. 11. This is Thursday and he will receive patients to-day. 12. They are beginning to come already, and it is only half-past nine. 13. It is to-morrow that he will have his lectures at the medical school. 14. That is why he has so many patients to-day. 15. Good neighbours are very agreeable and it is fortunate that we have so many. 16. It is in the upper stories that our worst neighbours live (§ 161).

D. 1. That is one of our numerous neighbours. 2. He is a clever man; it is a pity we do not see him oftener. 3. We are all busy, and consequently we cannot see one another often. 4. That's true, and it's a pity. 5. What day is it? 6. To-day is Monday. 7. What time is it? 8. It is a quarter to ten. 9. To-morrow will be Tuesday, and it is at ten that we shall go to the doctor's. 10. From nine o'clock on, he will be at his office (*chez lui*). 11. It is not a very agreeable visit to make, although he is an interesting gentleman. 12. He went out this morning, and there he is returning (§ 141, 3). 13. Who is that lady who just went out? 14. That is the lady who lives on the third floor. 15. Oh yes, it is she; I had forgotten. 16. And that other lady; who is she? 17. That is her sister.

EXERCISE LXX

A. Translate orally: 1. He is translating a letter. 2. They will build a house. 3. He will teach us. 4. I teach my children. 5. The letters which I have translated. 6. I should like you to translate five lines (*vers*). 7. They translated (*p. def.*) many poems. 8.

Translate that poem into English. 9. They are building a ship. 10. The pupil must translate that chapter.

B. 1. The pupils learn much by translating. 2. They would like us to translate this play. 3. What an interesting poem! I should like you to translate it. 4. I know the architect who built that house. 5. I have been instructing those children. 6. They will translate this book. 7. The professor had (use *falloir*) to translate the poem. 8. The ships will be built (use *on*) in the United States.

C. 1. John had (use *falloir*) to translate a piece of French. 2. What pieces has she translated? 3. She has translated many, and she will translate more (*encore*). 4. My friends were building a castle in Normandy. 5. Let us translate a little. 6. Let them not translate. 7. That man is not well educated. 8. That lady speaks well; she is well educated.

EXERCISE LXXI

A. Translate orally: 1. We hurt ourselves yesterday. 2. Several accidents took place. 3. They almost fell. 4. That happened a year ago. 5. It is twenty kilometres to Boston. 6. Some books have arrived (*two ways*). 7. What is the trouble? 8. There is trouble about a letter which was lost. 9. We did not hurt ourselves much. 10. He came an hour ago.

B. Supply the proper past indefinite forms: 1. Il . . . (tomber) de la neige. 2. La neige . . . (tomber). 3. Il . . . (arriver) des personnes que je ne connais pas. 4. Des personnes que je ne connais pas . . . (arriver). 5. Il . . . (se présenter) une grande difficulté. 6. Une grande difficulté . . . (se présenter).

C. 1. We built a large house some years ago. 2. Its erection (*construction*) lasted several months, and some accidents occurred among the workmen. 3. One day a hodman fell from the scaffolding. 4. It had rained and the boards were slippery. 5. Fortunately he did not hurt himself badly, although he was carrying material to the masons. 6. Another day a tile was loose on the roof. 7. A workman had to go up to repair it. 8. Snow had fallen, the roof was slippery, and the man fell. 9. He had to be sent to

the hospital, for he was nearly killed. 10. He recovered, but he needed two months in the hospital. 11. A stone fell on the head of another workman. 12. He was badly hurt and almost died of it. 13. These three accidents were the most serious.

D. 1. When it is a question of loose tiles, one must pay attention (*faire attention*). 2. If a workman has (*faire*) a fall, he must be sent to the hospital. 3. After rain, the scaffolding is often slippery and falls may occur. 4. In addition to falls, it may be that other accidents will happen. 5. A tile may fall on your head. 6. What is the matter? 7. The hodman is hurt. 8. Send him to the hospital at once. 9. The doctors will care for him there and he will get well. 10. It may be that he will stay there a month. 11. I am very sorry that he was hurt. 12. The accident is rather serious, but he will not die of it.

EXERCISE LXXII

A. Translate orally: 1. We are cooking the meat. 2. The bread is baking. 3. The bread is baked. 4. Run fast if you can. 5. You are better than she [is]. 6. The horse ran fast. 7. We must cook the vegetables. 8. Mary had to run. 9. That is worth nothing. 10. We shall cook fish. 11. We shall run as fast as we can (*fut.*). 12. The horses ran.

B. 1. He has been running fast. 2. If I had fish, I should cook them. 3. The horses will run faster than the men. 4. The carriage was worth a thousand francs. 5. We should like you to run. 6. Let us bake the bread. 7. They would run if it were necessary. 8. That will be better. 9. That is not worth while. 10. She wanted me to cook the vegetables. 11. The wood was no good. 12. I had to run. 13. What do you want me to do? I want you to cook the meat. 14. Let us not run; it is very hot.

C. 1. Let them run; they are young and strong. 2. I am no longer strong; I do not want to run. 3. They are always running after us. 4. The potatoes are not well cooked. 5. That butter will be worth two francs a pound. 6. I am sorry that the meat is not worth anything. 7. You must cook the vegetables well. 8. They did not wish us to run so fast. 9. I hope that the baker will

bake better bread. 10. That bread is not worth five cents a pound. 11. That's a well cooked dinner. 12. The horses were running fast; they would not stop. 13. Your top is better than mine. 14. It would be better [to] run fast.

EXERCISE LXXIII

A. Translate orally: 1. We have been expecting the letter for a week. 2. They had been there for a month. 3. It was there that we saw him. 4. How long have you been here? 5. We waited for two weeks. 6. Would you kindly wait for me? 7. I could not wait. 8. We could not believe it.

B. 1. We have been visiting at my uncle's for some time. 2. We have been very happy since our arrival. 3. The day after our arrival we saw bread baked. 4. [On] the following day we saw butter made. 5. We had been waiting for the baking of the home-made bread for some time. 6. The evening before the baking of the bread the old servant put the flour and yeast into the kneading trough. 7. On the following day we saw the dough begin to rise. 8. We waited to see all that was going on. 9. Célestine would not let us come near the kneading trough. 10. She said she would not dare to let us come near, even if we did not touch it. 11. We thought it would not make any difference. 12. The old servant thought it would make a great deal of difference. 13. Célestine, having kneaded the dough, made loaves and put them into the oven to bake. 14. Having taken them out of the oven, she gave us slices of bread and butter. 15. She ought not to have given us fresh bread. 16. Stale bread is better for children. 17. It is better to wait twenty-four hours before eating it.

C. 1. To make bread we use flour, water and yeast. 2. The children were in [great] glee when they saw the dough rise in the kneading trough. 3. They were wondering for some time when it would begin to rise. 4. They waited impatiently, in order to see what was going on. 5. Pierre was waiting less impatiently than his sister. 6. We waited at least an hour to see what we saw. 7. How long had you been there before we arrived? 8. Half an hour, I think. 9. We must have made a mistake, for we missed the train. 10. I missed it too; I was three quarters of an hour

late. 11. Apply next door if you wish to have good bread. 12. Make haste; put your bread in the oven, or the oven will be cold. 13. If the oven were cold, you would not have good bread. 14. Homemade bread is sometimes worse than baker's bread. 15. Even if it were worse, there are people who would like it better.

EXERCISE LXXIV

A. Translate orally: 1. He sits down. 2. We sat down (*p. def.*). 3. They (*f.*) have sat down. 4. Sit down. 5. I beg you to sit down. 6. He wished me to sit down. 7. That will be enough. 8. That is not enough. 9. We do not think that you will be sufficient for that work. 10. One cannot be sufficient for everything.

B. 1. How conceited they are! 2. We shall not be sufficient for that. 3. He used to sit there. 4. He will sit there no longer. 5. Let us not sit down here. 6. She is sitting before the window. 7. Sit down in your armchair. 8. They often sit there. 9. He would have sat down if we had invited him. 10. The money which I receive is not sufficient for me. 11. Let the children be seated. 12. He was sitting at the door.

C. 1. John had (use *falloir*) to sit down. 2. They would not sit down. 3. Three francs will do. 4. Peter has sat down. 5. Mary had sat down before our arrival. 6. The children are sitting in the other room. 7. You were asked to sit down (use *on*). 8. Do not ask the ladies to sit down. 9. Will you kindly be seated? 10. There are some people here who are not sitting. 11. Make him sit down when he comes in. 12. How long have you been sitting here? 13. Is everybody seated? 14. Not yet, there are not enough chairs.

EXERCISE LXXV

A. Translate orally: 1. I think that is true. 2. Is it probable that he will be there? 3. It is not certain that he will do it. 4. I hope you will succeed. 5. People do not think he will succeed. 6. It is probable that he will do so. 7. It seems we need some. 8. It seems to me that you need them. 9. He thinks I did it. 10. I do not say that he is rich.

B. Give the correct form of the verb in italics: 1. S'il vient et qu'il *faire* cela. 2. Nous espérons que vous *rester* ici longtemps. 3. Espérez-vous qu'il *faire* cela? 4. Attendez qu'il *partir*. 5. Il me semblait que cela *être* ainsi. 6. Il ne croit pas que ce *être* moi. 7. Il semble que ce ne *être* plus à la mode. 8. Nous n'espérons pas qu'il *venir*.

C. 1. We think he needs a new bookcase. 2. We shall order one for him at the cabinet-maker's. 3. Do you think he needs a bureau also? 4. I do not think he needs one, but he needs a study table. 5. I hope he will have some chairs, so that we can sit down when we visit him. 6. We do not think he needs another armchair. 7. The one he has will suffice. 8. He is hoping his mother will decorate his room with some engravings. 9. He will need also a tablecloth for his study table. 10. We do not think he will need a carpet for the floor. 11. It is certain that he should have curtains and blinds for his windows. 12. It is probable that he will ask for a mirror and a dressing table. 13. He will put his combs and brushes on the table. 14. He will put his books away in the bookcase and his linen in the bureau.

D. 1. When your comrades come to pay you a visit they will sit on [ordinary] chairs. 2. People can chat and smoke without armchairs. 3. That kind of bureau is very fashionable at present. 4. It is probable that young men have too much furniture in their rooms. 5. Do you think we have too much (of it)? 6. We do not think that you have too much, but it is probable that you have enough. 7. We hope you will not sell your old furniture. 8. We think that an old piece-of-furniture is always in fashion. 9. We do not think that that old armchair is too old for you. 10. It seems to me that new furniture is less interesting than old. 11. If I buy new furniture, and if you have need of any, I will give you my old bureau. 12. You can put away your clothes in it (*y*). 13. Listen to me, so that you may hear what I say. 14. It is often better to listen than to speak. 15. It is possible that my father will come.

EXERCISE LXXVI

A. Translate orally: 1. He used to suffer a great deal. 2. We shall not endure that. 3. We shall offer him money. 4. You must

endure that. 5. Suffer that to be done. 6. I had to offer him a chair. 7. You have suffered from it a great deal. 8. Offer her a place. 9. The misfortunes we have endured were great. 10. I offered her my services.

B. 1. They (*f.*) are always ailing. 2. We have suffered a great deal. 3. They will not endure that. 4. Offer to help her. 5. He did not suffer us to say so. 6. The children had to endure it. 7. They offered us their services. 8. He has offered them his money. 9. Let us not offer them too much money. 10. They have suffered many misfortunes. 11. Will you offer them what you have? 12. I offer them everything. 13. What place have they offered you? 14. They have not offered me anything.

C. 1. He cannot endure me. 2. We did not offer you any bread. 3. They have not offered us any. 4. Offer her a bit of bread. 5. Let us not offer them anything. 6. Men must endure their misfortunes. 7. Offer them anything (*n'importe quoi*). 8. We suffered our misfortunes without saying anything (*rien*). 9. Our friends offered us all (that which) they had. 10. They will not suffer from that. 11. If they knew the misfortunes you have suffered! 12. I should not like you to suffer from it. 13. I should prefer that he did not suffer for it. 14. It is probable that we shall not suffer much from it.

EXERCISE LXXVII

A. Translate orally: 1. He thanked me for it. 2. We do not permit any one to leave now. 3. The lady permitted her to leave. 4. The colonel ordered that the men should stay here. 5. They ordered us to go. 6. You are forbidden to take that book. 7. Go, I beg of you. 8. The colonel orders everybody to go. 9. The teacher orders them to write. 10. I asked him for his pen.

B. 1. One ought to correct ill-mannered children. 2. If one asks a good father to correct his children, he will do it. 3. If not, we shall reproach him with not having done his duty. 4. We ought to advise everybody to behave well. 5. The children who make much noise in their games trouble other people. 6. It may be necessary to apply to the police to hinder children from making noises. 7. We prefer to call the father's attention to the children's

conduct. 8. If you ask him, he will moderate his children's ardour in their games. 9. He will advise them to be good and to do good. 10. He will not permit them to be bad. 11. It is forbidden to annoy others. 12. If I annoy you, tell me so, and I will thank you for it.

C. 1. The law does not always protect us from being annoyed by others. 2. It would be better perhaps to apply oftener to the police. 3. We do not like to apply to them if we can avoid it. 4. We prefer to ask the father to advise his children to be good. 5. Those boys were throwing stones; I asked them to stop, but they would not. 6. I spoke to their father about them. 7. He forbade them to throw stones any more. 8. It was not necessary to apply to the police. 9. The children have not been naughty or ill-mannered since (*depuis*) that day. 10. Be good, I beg of you. 11. If you always behave well, the world will thank you for it. 12. Those who conduct themselves badly always attract attention. 13. Advise your brothers to behave well. 14. They will thank you for it when they are (§ 76) big.

EXERCISE LXXVIII

A. 1. John and his sister caught cold at the concert. 2. Since that evening they have not been very well. 3. Their mother sent for the doctor. 4. It was a lady doctor. 5. She came and rang, and the housemaid showed her in. 6. The lady inquired about the health of the children. 7. She felt their pulse and made them show their tongue. 8. She prescribed medicine for them, and the maid got it at the druggist's. 9. Now they are on diet. 10. They are not to have cakes and pastry for a week (eight days). 11. They thought the concert [was] magnificent, but they do not like to be on diet. 12. The singer they heard sing had an exquisite voice. 13. She sang wonderfully, and the pianist played charming pieces. 14. John is a little lonesome and would like to send for his cousin Peter. 15. He must not play with other boys. 16. He must not go out for some days.

B. 1. Nobody is living in that house we saw being built last year. 2. Who is the lady whom we heard sing yesterday evening? 3. It is a French lady; she sings wonderfully, does she not? 4.

What did your sister think of the songs she sang? 5. She told me that she thought they were charming. 6. You must come to hear her sing again (*encore une fois*). 7. Our cousins (*f.*) are still here; we have not let them go away yet. 8. A lady rang, and we showed her in. 9. My cousin has come, and I have shown her upstairs. 10. When the sisters met (*se rencontrer*) at the station they embraced (*s'embrasser*). 11. Did you receive the tea and sugar you sent for? 12. Yes, a little while ago, but I let fall a five-cent piece which the grocer gave me, and now I can't find it. 13. Nobody saw it fall. Nobody was here. 14. My sister is gone. I begged her to stay, but she would not.

EXERCISE LXXIX

A. Translate orally: 1. Write your letters. 2. We shall write you a note. 3. They live on little. 4. We shall live by (from) our work. 5. They were living in peace. 6. He wrote a volume. 7. In writing his novels he learned much. 8. Describe the play. 9. They had to live alone. 10. We must write to them.

B. 1. We were writing letters. 2. They were living in the United States in 1867. 3. Here are the letters which we have written. 4. He will describe his travels. 5. We had to write. 6. Dumas wrote that novel in 1842. 7. They wrote us a note. 8. If we had paper, we should write. 9. They lived by (from) their work. 10. He said that he had lived enough. 11. He has written a history in twenty volumes. 12. The poor live on little.

C. 1. My father lived more than eighty years. 2. If he had lived longer, he would have written more. 3. Her mother was living at that time (*moment*). 4. We did not think that he would live long. 5. We think that poem will live. 6. Let them live in peace. 7. Long live the King! 8. They lived in peace, smoking their pipes and chatting about their neighbours. 9. Living in the country, they are always well. 10. Drinking only water, they will live a long time. 11. We wish that you may live a long time. 12. We hoped he would not write any more poems.

EXERCISE LXXX

A. Translate orally: 1. We use flour to make rolls. 2. They drink water only. 3. She lives on milk. 4. He has grandsons. 5. With flour we can make bread. 6. They make cheese of milk. 7. The pail is full of water. 8. I have not money, but I have friends. 9. She is cooking green peas.

B. 1. We are living now in a flat near St. Mary's church. 2. The house was built last year and it has all the modern comforts. 3. The halls are prettily (*joliment*) decorated, and the stairways are handsome. 4. The drawing-room is a very fine room (*pièce*). 5. The dining room also is beautiful and well furnished. 6. The table, the chairs, and the sideboard are of the XVIII century. 7. The table is set, and the silverware and glassware are very fine. 8. The servant is busy preparing the lunch. 9. My two brothers-in-law will lunch with us to-day. 10. They like good living, but they are not high livers (*bons vivants*). 11. (The) one is a captain and the other a colonel. 12. To-day we shall have (a) soup and rolls. 13. We shall have caviare, roast beef, and potatoes in their jackets. 14. At dessert cheese and coffee will be served (use *on*). 15. The two officers (*officiers*) will be, the one at the right, the other at the left of my mother.

C. 1. The miller grinds wheat, and the baker uses flour to make bread. 2. The children eat slices of bread and butter. 3. We like rolls and coffee with milk for the first breakfast (little breakfast). 4. We have a Louis XV table in our parlour. 5. Do you know in what year Louis XIV was born? 6. We cannot find a well furnished house. 7. There were beautiful engravings on the walls. 8. They had some of the good tea which we bought at Potin's. 9. We sometimes use glasses to drink coffee. 10. Will you give me some of the black coffee? 11. There is no more (of it). 12. It is a pity; I like it so much. 13. Shall I make some more? 14. I am sorry (*regretter de*) to trouble you. 15. Oh, not at all; I shall make more with pleasure. 16. When you are at our house, make yourself at home.

EXERCISE LXXXI

A. Translate orally: 1. He pleased everybody. 2. We shall please nobody. 3. You do not please her. 4. We liked it there. 5. Come if you please. 6. They were not laughing. 7. Laugh if you will. 8. They laughed a great deal. 9. He laughs at that. 10. I had to laugh.

B. 1. Be ready, if you please. 2. That will not please them. 3. The play pleased us; everybody laughed. 4. Did he like it in (the) town? 5. He did. 6. He will come when it pleases (*fut.*) him. 7. You always laughed at them. 8. I beg your pardon, we didn't laugh. 9. We should not laugh at other people's misfortunes. 10. He said that for fun (*pour rire*). 11. That does not please our friends. 12. Our clothes did not please us.

C. 1. We hoped the plan would please them, but it did not. 2. That little girl is always laughing. 3. He wanted me to laugh. 4. I wouldn't laugh. 5. I do not think that this book will please him. 6. I should like it to please the children. 7. When they were playing cards (§ 180, 5), they would often laugh. 8. I wanted to borrow money from him, but that did not please him. 9. Ask him for money; that will please him. 10. Laugh if you will. 11. Read that letter, if you please. 12. In reading that book we often laughed.

EXERCISE LXXXII

A. Translate orally: 1. How are you? 2. I am well, thanks, and [how are] you? 3. I have a headache. 4. He has a dreadful toothache. 5. We are cold. 6. My feet are cold. 7. They had their hats on their heads. 8. Take care. 9. The little boy is hungry. 10. The children are sleepy. 11. What is the matter with him? 12. Nothing is the matter with him.

B. 1. I caught a cold yesterday. 2. It is so cold and damp that many people have colds. 3. My little brother has taken the "grippe." 4. Poor little [fellow], he has a terrible headache. 5. We both have sore throats. 6. We are coughing and sneezing all the time. 7. My brother has pains all over his body. 8. He is very thirsty, but he is not hungry. 9. He was so hot this morning

that he was perspiring a great deal. 10. We have sent for the doctor, and there he is. 11. He will write a prescription for us. 12. Then we shall soon be better.

C. 1. Good morning, doctor. 2. Good morning, Jacques, how are you? 3. I am very hot and my arms and legs pain me. 4. Are you thirsty? 5. I have a burning thirst. 6. I shall feel your pulse and put my thermometer under your tongue. 7. Is my temperature very high? 8. Not very, but you must stay in bed for a few days. 9. My hands are hot, but my feet are cold. 10. Take care of yourself. 11. Take your medicine and you will soon be better. 12. If you make a short stay in the South, you will soon be restored [to health].

D. 1. The patient was perspiring at every pore. 2. The doctor felt her pulse and gravely shook his head. 3. She is very ill, but she will be better after (at the end of) a few hours. 4. She must keep to her bed and not eat very much. 5. Let her drink, however, a glass of water. 6. The weather will soon change and the sick will get well. 7. What do you eat when you are hungry? 8. We eat meat, bread, or vegetables. 9. What is the matter with your friend's father? 10. He is very seriously (*gravement*) ill; he will not get well. 11. Medicines will do him no good (*bien*). 12. He is no longer hungry or thirsty and he suffers all over (*partout*).

E. 1. When you are cold take a cup of coffee. 2. It is so cold that the children ought to put on warmer clothes. 3. I thought it was warmer, but it is colder. 4. You are wrong, I think. 5. Oh no, it is you who are wrong; I am right. 6. I fell this morning and hurt my arm. 7. He has black hair and blue eyes. 8. My mother almost lost her life. 9. She has not completely recovered yet. 10. Her arm hurts her still. 11. The lady said it was warm, but she was mistaken. 12. I had my hair cut this morning.

EXERCISE LXXXIII

A. Translate orally: 1. What has become of him? 2. What will become of them? 3. She takes after her mother. 4. The glass contained water. 5. She obtained the prize. 6. They will obtain (the) permission to leave. 7. That book belongs to me. 8. He

holds what is given (use *on*) to him. 9. They came yesterday. 10. My mother wanted me to come.

B. 1. A box containing books arrived this morning. 2. They have just arrived (§ 170). 3. They had just done their work. 4. What has become of your book? 5. To whom does that purse belong? 6. It belongs to us (see also § 85). 7. He asked only [for] what belonged to him. 8. What price will the merchant obtain? 9. I will tell you the contents (*p. part. m. s. of contenir*) of the letter. 10. He will keep his word (*parole*). 11. Hold yourself well. 12. We came yesterday and they will come to-morrow.

C. 1. She has become [a] dressmaker. 2. I counted the contents of the purse; it contained only fifty cents. 3. He wished that his children should be happy. 4. People say that living will become dear. 5. Don't hold your book like that. 6. Children do not always take after their parents. 7. He obtained a good price. 8. If he had written, he would have obtained the pears. 9. That bunch contains two dozen (of) radishes. 10. If he came, he would bring his father. 11. If you had spoken of that, he would have come. 12. Her mother would like her to become well-behaved.

EXERCISE LXXXIV

A. Translate orally: 1. The agricultural show is important. 2. The horticultural show is less important. 3. The French peasant works hard. 4. The French peasant woman saves her money. 5. The cows look gentle. 6. The townswomen like flowers. 7. The flowers smell sweet. 8. That lady is dressed after the French fashion. 9. All the young men are buying roses. 10. All the young girls were there.

B. 1. Are you going to the agricultural show? 2. We have been there already. 3. We saw a great many interesting things there. 4. All the people of the neighbourhood had come. 5. The countrymen had brought their oxen and cows. 6. They had also brought the products of their fields. 7. The countrywomen had brought fruits and flowers. 8. They had gathered the flowers in their flower gardens. 9. Flower girls were selling bouquets to everybody. 10. The young men were putting them into their button-

holes. 11. Under the tents there were many fruits: apples and pears of all kinds. 12. They looked so ripe and sweet (*doux*)! 13. With the flowers they presented a charming sight. 14. The schoolboys and schoolgirls were there with their teachers. 15. The teachers were taking them about and they were all merry. 16. Everybody was well dressed, and one lady was in a purple gown and had her hair dressed in the Italian fashion. 17. She looked (= was) very handsome. 18. She was much admired (use *on*).

C. 1. The townsmen who were generally business men were looking for new signs of prosperity. 2. But the townswomen were less serious. 3. They looked for new kinds of flowers and admired the new dresses of their neighbours (*f.*). 4. All these worthy people were enjoying themselves well. 5. Nobody was very rich, nobody was very poor. 6. Sometimes the richer one becomes, the less he enjoys himself. 7. Life even for the poor is often better than we think it. 8. The school children (*m.*) were the happiest [ones] we saw at the show. 9. They were very merry; they laughed and talked and ran. 10. Sometimes they were more serious and asked their teachers questions. 11. Often the questions were difficult, but the teachers did not reply impatiently; they were glad to answer. 12. A good teacher loves the pupils who ask questions. 13. Those who ask questions will become wiser and wiser. 14. These scholars interested themselves in (*à*) everything. 15. They interested themselves in the fruits, flowers, vegetables, in the wheat and peas, in the horses and cows. 16. The country people had been kind to their animals, and had given them something to eat. 17. A tranquil cow which is eating is always interesting to look at. 18. We shall go to the show next year; we shall be all the happier for it.

EXERCISE LXXXV

A. Translate orally: 1. Columbus discovered America. 2. We are picking flowers. 3. They opened (*p. def.*) the windows. 4. She started for joy. 5. Pick the apples. 6. John must open the box. 7. They covered their heads. 8. The door opened. 9. The house is covered with snow. 10. The pears which we have picked are not ripe.

B. 1. We started when we heard the noise. 2. Those are the letters which we have opened. 3. Your father wishes you to open the door. 4. Let us gather the finest flowers. 5. They were gathering apples for the exhibition. 6. America was discovered by Columbus. 7. He wanted me to open my valise. 8. When shall we pick the flowers? 9. If he heard the noise, he would start with fear. 10. Let us cover our heads, or we shall catch cold. 11. Put your hat on (*couvrez-vous*). 12. Do not take your hat off (use *se découvrir*). 13. I opened the book at the fifteenth chapter. 14. Gather some flowers and make a bouquet (of them).

C. 1. The table is covered with books. 2. We shall cover the apples with straw. 3. He would like you to open your trunk. 4. The queen will open the exhibition. 5. The exhibition was opened by the king. 6. Your books are open; close them. 7. We opened our books and read the passage. 8. On reading the passage we discovered what it meant (*vouloir dire*). 9. Where are the apples which you want us to gather. 10. We don't want you to gather any. 11. All the drawers were open when we went in. 12. They have covered themselves. 13. They uncovered (*découvrir*) the bread and wine. 14. The door is not open now; you cannot go in.

EXERCISE LXXXVI

A. Translate orally: 1. They have shaken hands. 2. We shook hands. 3. Have you a grudge against me? 4. I have no grudge against you. 5. He did not understand it at all. 6. Where are we in (*de*) our reading? 7. We are at (*à*) the tenth chapter. 8. You have seven dollars worth of it, haven't you? 9. Her life is at stake. 10. It is all over with him. 11. What would you have us do?

B. 1. The parish priest was making his first visit. 2. He found the farmer in the barnyard (farmyard). 3. They shook hands and began to chat. 4. They were delighted to meet (*se rencontrer*). 5. It was the first time that they had seen each other. 6. The priest had been recently appointed. 7. The farmer showed him the farmhouse, the barn, cow stables and horse stables. 8. The priest took an interest in (*s'intéresser à*) all these things. 9. The farmer explained to the priest that he worked about two hun-

dred and fifty acres (express this in *hectares*). 10. Forty hectares belonged to the farmer, and the other sixty belonged to the landlord, who lived in a castle. 11. He and his family were very happy. 12. Their land was very good and their harvest abundant. 13. They had done half of it. 14. Their wheat, oats, hay and barley were very good. 15. They would have about twelve thousand francs worth of them. 16. The horses were not in the stables. 17. They were working the reaping machine in the wheat field behind the meadow. 18. The farmer's sons were ploughing with the oxen. 19. They were working with two ploughs and eight oxen. 20. When oxen are (at the) ploughing they need good hay and oats.

C. 1. The farmer thought that the landlord had a grudge against him. 2. The purchase of a piece of land had probably not pleased him. 3. If the landlord had the right to buy land, our friend the big farmer had equally the right to do so. 4. The priest and the farmer were both interested in the elections which had just taken place (*avoir lieu*). 5. They were not republicans, but the republicans had won. 6. But what could be expected; their friends were the weakest! 7. They both thought that it was a pity and that the existence of France was at stake. 8. They were wrong (§ 202) perhaps. 9. Although (§ 147) many republicans do not love the church, there are many (of them) who do (love it). 10. The priest has made his visit and now must go. 11. He bids his friend goodbye. 12. The farmer thanks him for his visit. 13. The priest says, "do not mention it," and goes away. 14. The farmer is pleased with the priest's visit. 15. They will now be good friends. 16. The farmer and his friends will help the priest when he has (*fut.*) need of them. 17. He ought not to have said, "it is all over with us." 18. When it is a question (*see L. LXXI*) of the right, we should always hope.

EXERCISE LXXXVII

A. Translate orally: 1. I pity you. 2. He is to be pitied (*à plaindre*). 3. She is always complaining. 4. We are not painting now. 5. What were you afraid of? 6. I wasn't afraid of anything. 7. You must join the two ends. 8. I have joined them. 9. I have seen the pictures you painted. 10. Don't complain of that.

B. 1. What artist painted those portraits? 2. He paints well, doesn't he? 3. That lady is difficult to paint. 4. We shall paint this room white (*en blanc*). 5. The wainscoting was well painted. 6. Do not pity me. 7. She has never complained of your conduct. 8. I should not fear to miss the boat. 9. I am joining this to that. 10. Let us join the ends. 11. Let us pity the unfortunate. 12. They will not be afraid of meeting you. 13. He was always afraid of catching a cold. 14. Don't be afraid of anything.

C. 1. You are fortunate; pity the unfortunate. 2. He got his picture painted (*se faire peindre*). 3. We were never complaining. 4. Those two brothers painted (*p. def.*) many landscapes. 5. What do they fear? 6. What do they complain of? 7. They feared to say a single word. 8. Men are always complaining. 9. I joined (*p. def.*) one piece to the other. 10. We pitied (*imp.*) him, but we were not afraid of him. 11. I do not fear misfortune. 12. The landscapes he painted are beautiful. 13. You are not afraid of cows. 14. That author paints himself in his works.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII

A. Translate orally: 1. Whoever you are, you need friends. 2. Whatever you do, you must not stay here. 3. Whatever efforts he makes, he will not succeed. 4. What is electricity? 5. I do not know what it is. 6. What book do you want? 7. Any one at all. 8. What do you want? 9. Anything at all (*n'importe quoi*). 10. Whatever it be, you will not have it. 11. However that may be, you will not keep it. 12. I shall keep nothing at all.

B. 1. Heat and light are necessary in human habitations. 2. Whoever you are, you must heat and light your house. 3. We must light candles or lamps in the darkness. 4. In cold weather we must burn coal or wood. 5. When it is cold, people must have some heating or other (§ 215, ex. 3). 6. Streets and houses are sometimes lighted with (*de*) gas. 7. People use coal to make gas. 8. Petroleum is much used to heat as well as to illuminate. 9. It is also used to drive (*faire marcher*) automobiles. 10. What kind of oil did people use before they discovered petroleum? 11. They burned any kind of oil, for all kinds [will] illuminate houses. 12. Electric light can also be used. 13. Wax candles or tallow

candles are burned in many parts of the world. 14. They seem to be less mysterious than electric light. 15. In whatever way we use electricity we must take care. 16. It is a fluid which escapes ordinary observation.

C. 1. In the future we shall need some kind of lighting or-other. 2. Inflammable gas can be used for lighting and heating. 3. Petroleum lamps are good, but there is no better kind of lighting than electricity. 4. Lighting is necessary everywhere. 5. We can burn oil, gas, or petroleum. 6. Light the gas in the hall, if you please. 7. I did light it half an hour ago. 8. This room is cold; please light the fire. 9. I am too busy at present; will you wait a few minutes? 10. Don't keep (*faire*) me waiting, please; my feet are cold. 11. Take better wood this time; remember that you can't use any wood whatever. 12. You need pine wood (wood of pine) at first and then some hard wood. 13. Whatever you do, I want you to heat this room well. 14. I am expecting (*attendre*) company (*monde*), and I like people to be warm. 15. Nobody can be warm here without burning wood. 16. The more wood there is the warmer it will be.

EXERCISE LXXXIX

A. Translate orally: 1. We do not think so. 2. Wherever you see him. 3. However big the apples are. 4. However well he does his work. 5. Whenever you come, bring him along. 6. We have as much money as any one. 7. You have only to ask. 8. I looked upon the table and under it. 9. It is not books alone that are (cost) dear. 10. However fast he runs, we shall catch him. 11. They have so many books that they do not know what to do with them.

B. 1. However well off a mother may be, she should teach her daughter to work. 2. Those who have nothing to do learn the vices. 3. Idleness is a very bad thing. 4. Busy yourself with (*s'occuper de*) useful tasks and you will be happy. 5. Let no one be idle in this world where there is so much to do. 6. Give the little girl her needle, thimble and thread and she will learn to sew. 7. The most difficult task in (*de*) the world is to use wealth for the good of others. 8. The rich man's son should have an occupation.

9. If he has hens and ducks to care for (*à soigner* or *dont il s'occupe*), he will learn to be kind to animals. 10. If you do not feed the poultry, you will not have eggs.

C. 1. However busy you are, you must find time to show children how to work. 2. They should have duties in the house and outside. 3. We have poultry to care for and clothes to make. 4. We should not become lazy. 5. We must not grow weary of our occupations. 6. However strange it may appear, he says that he has nothing to do. 7. Laziness is one of the greatest vices. 8. I must cut this cloth; will you lend me your scissors? 9. Mine are not good; take my mother's. 10. I prefer yours; however, I can use the others.

D. 1. He has so much money that he does not know what to do with it. 2. There were books in the box and on it. 3. How happy they are when they are busy. 4. My father is not here, is he? 5. Oh yes, he is. I saw him a quarter of an hour ago. 6. Are you going to Boston to-morrow? 7. I think so. 8. However tired she appears, she is still able to sew. 9. She is very clever; she can do whatever the others can do. 10. Whenever I see them they are always busy.

E. 1. Do you need anything? You have only to ask for it. 2. You did not telephone to him? — Oh yes, I did. I have telephoned to him three times. 3. That man is very lazy; he will not work. 4. We have just given him some bread and meat. 5. It is well that we should work. 6. If we had no work, we should have no occupation, and we should be unhappy. 7. I have only ten francs; how much money have you? 8. I have none in my pocket, but I have some in my room. 9. A moment please, and I will go and get some. 10. Oh, don't disturb yourself; I'll wait till to-morrow.

EXERCISE XC

A. Translate orally: 1. We have not seen her for a week. 2. He will be here unless he is ill. 3. I shall prevent that from being done (use *on*). 4. We came very near starting. 5. There is nothing we do not know. 6. He said it, if I am not mistaken. 7. We fear he is ill. 8. I am not afraid he will come. 9. She speaks of

not being there. 10. We have none. 11. We never have any. 12. We have hardly any. 13. We have none now. 14. We have neither the one nor the other. 15. I saw nothing. 16. I saw nobody.

B. 1. It is years since we saw our friends who live in the country. 2. We invited them to come and see us. 3. Having travelled a good deal, they were not very timid. 4. They were not afraid of everything. 5. When they were leaving, they did not come to the station a half hour ahead of time. 6. They were a little afraid at first that an accident might happen. 7. They started when the engine whistled. 8. It is not surprising (*étonnant*), for the trains go very fast. 9. A train might (§ 165) go off the track or collide with another one. 10. But our friends arrived safe and sound.

C. 1. It is difficult to avoid accidents; there are so many tramways, automobiles and bicycles in all the streets. 2. We are sometimes afraid of getting run over. 3. The bicyclists and all the others exceed so often the speed permitted by the police. 4. Unless you have policemen at every step, there is no way of preventing them. 5. For fear that you might get run over I shall escort you to the store. 6. I am not afraid that anything will hurt me. 7. People rarely get hurt, although many bicycles and automobiles are passing. 8. But one cannot always avoid a carriage catching you. 9. It is against the law to go fast, but what can people do? 10. Run fast and you will not get hurt.

D. 1. We were afraid of missing the train, for we were a little late. 2. The train waited for us, and we were settled in our compartment before it started. 3. Our friends were nearly killed; there was a very serious accident. 4. The Paris train collided with another one, and both were derailed. 5. However clever you are, you cannot always escape. 6. Wherever we are, accidents may happen. 7. Take care that you are not late. 8. I am not afraid that they will be late. 9. He is afraid that he will not be comfortable in that train. 10. He will wait for another, no matter which.

E. 1. If I am not mistaken, the automobile was going too fast. 2. The police cannot prevent automobiles from exceeding the speed permitted. 3. Unless you go slowly, you may fall. 4. I think you are right; I do not doubt you are right. 5. There is

nothing you cannot do if you will. 6. We are afraid they are cold; let them draw near the fire. 7. I have hardly any money in my pocket, and I cannot pay you. 8. Neither he nor his friend were ever there. 9. I doubt whether (*que*) he has any money. 10. He hasn't any; I have none; nobody has any.

EXERCISE XCI

A. Translate orally: 1. He took the money out of a drawer. 2. We drank out of glasses. 3. The heat killed the silkworms. 4. She took the key out of her pocket. 5. We have two oil paintings. 6. She has a beautiful steel engraving. 7. He is selling etchings. 8. That beautiful door is made of oak. 9. I took the book from the table. 10. Where is the picture book?

B. 1. There are many beautiful things in that museum. 2. We know it well; we have often been in it. 3. We love the old sixteenth century castle in which it is. 4. Its walls are built of brick and freestone, and its great doors are of oak. 5. We enter by a strong folding door. 6. On the ground floor we see many oil paintings and engravings. 7. There are steel and copperplate engravings, as well as etchings. 8. The pastel portraits are also very fine. 9. The history of industry is well illustrated by the articles one finds there. 10. In the silk room there are silk dresses and Gobelin tapestries with other products of the silkworm. 11. In the next (*voisin*) room we see teacups and fine vases of Sèvres porcelain. 12. A beautiful marble staircase leads us to the first floor. 13. That's where (*c'est là que*) we saw the fine wrought-iron doors and the mahogany furniture. 14. The caretaker called our attention to an ivory jewel casket out of which he took a pearl necklace. 15. These adornments belonged to queens and princesses. 16. They can now be seen by everybody.

C. 1. Did you notice the picture called "The golden haired Venus"? — I did not. 2. What a pity! It was in the great old dining hall. 3. That's where the carved walnut wainscoting was. 4. Exactly (*précisément*). It was very fine, wasn't it? 5. I like walnut very much. It has such a rich colour (*couleur, f.*). 6. You noticed the beautiful glassware, didn't you? 7. What beautiful

wineglasses! 8. I should like to take a glass of wine in such a wineglass. 9. We prefer an oil painting to an etching. 10. Frenchmen admire very much the Sèvres porcelain. 11. Is your furniture mahogany or walnut? 12. It is neither, it is oak. 13. Did you notice the silkworm cocoons on the ground floor? 14. I did, and I thought they were very interesting.

EXERCISE XCII

A. 1. The work of the blacksmith has been very important. 2. Civilization has been helped much by what he has done. 3. The woodcutter could not cut down trees until he had an axe. 4. The ploughman could not plough before the blacksmith had made a plough. 5. Without men having sickles, the harvest could not be cut. 6. In proportion as men needed new tools, new processes of utilizing iron were invented. 7. Steel was invented so that axes might cut well. 8. Cast iron was used because men wished to make articles of iron quickly and cheaply. 9. On account of these improvements, iron begins to take the place of wood. 10. The men of to-day construct iron buildings, whilst their ancestors built wooden buildings. 11. Steel beams take the place of wooden beams, and iron bridges take the place of stone bridges. 12. New needs bring (*amener*) new processes, and these give us new products.

B. 1. Whether we build houses or ships, the consumption of iron goes on increasing. 2. More iron is needed to-day than a hundred years ago. 3. So long as civilization lasts (*fut.*) the consumption of iron will continue. 4. Whether men clear the land or harvest their crops, they will need hammers and anvils. 5. We do not exaggerate in saying that the music of the anvil will accompany the march of civilization in the future. 6. Since music has been in the world, the most charming is that of work. 7. Since it is the best, we should love it. 8. Whilst the march of civilization advances, the consumption of iron increases. 9. There are some who love the noise of the drum, whilst we love the noise of the anvil. 10. If new processes are invented and (if) new products are realized, men will be the happier (§ 208). 11. The more abundant iron is, the faster civilization will advance. 12. Before men had iron and steel they had wood and stone.